Free Chafing Dishes for 5 Best Recipes. See Woman's Page Today

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair to-night and Thursday; light, variable winds.

High water: 8:54 a. m.; 9:35 p. m.

8 PAGES

HEARST'S

BOSTON AMERICAN

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NIGHT EDITION

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WEDNESDAY PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EFFORT TO SAVE MRS. ROGERS MADE TO-DAY

EVIDENCE PRESENTED TO GOVERNOR FOR REPRIEVE

DEPUTY SHERIFF ANGUS MacCAULEY

He is likely to be selected to spring the trap in case the attempt to secure a reprieve for Mrs. Rogers fails and the execution takes place as arranged.

Lawyer Moloney Hopeful That Plea Will Secure Rehearing of Case of Woman Facing Death on Gallows—Sheriffs Join in Plea for Reprieve.

Special to the Boston American.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 1.—New evidence, which is considered of vital importance, discovered since the trial and conviction of Mary Rogers, is being urged before Governor Charles J. Bell at a hearing at the Pavilion House to-day as a final reason for executive clemency in connection with the woman who is sentenced to die on the gallows within forty-eight hours.

The leader in the movement is Thomas W. Moloney, a lawyer of Rutland, formerly a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Governor of this State, who declares that the facts that have come to his attention will justify the Governor, he is confident, in staying the hand of execution until the Supreme Court has passed upon the case.

PURELY A DEMAND FOR JUSTICE.

The argument addressed by Mr. Moloney to the Governor, which is purely a demand for justice and not a plea based upon sentiment, is supplemented by a petition signed by High Sheriff Henry H. Peck and his sixteen deputies, the Rev. Father C. C. Delaney and other persons of Windsor, who declare that a grave injustice will have been done if Mrs. Rogers is hanged.

In his address to the Governor Mr. Moloney declares that the case of Mrs. Rogers has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, that she was not duly protected in the trial court, that she was mentally deranged at the time of the crime because of her physical condition, and that there was insanity in her family, her uncle having been confined in an asylum.

REV. MR. FULLER CONFIDENT.

The Rev. J. L. Fuller, the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Rogers, believes that the Governor will act favorably. He said:

"This day will either sound the doom of Mary Rogers or give her a new lease of life. I cannot but believe that Governor Bell will grant Mary Rogers a reprieve after hearing Mr. Moloney's plea and the petition of the sheriffs of Windsor.

"A gallant fight has thus far been made to save this woman from the gallows without securing a reprieve from the Governor, but the remarkable and unprecedented action of these men selected to execute Mary Rogers in asking that her life be saved, should have a tremendous effect upon Governor Bell.

"Public opinion is a mighty force and when for good and the work of the BOSTON AMERICAN in consistently fighting for the life of Mary Rogers, it is believed, will bear fruit."

FATHER DELANEY HOPEFUL.

The Rev. Father Delaney said to the BOSTON AMERICAN correspondent to-day:

"One and all of us hope that Governor Bell will be so convinced by the petition of the sheriffs of Windsor and by the affidavits presented by Mr. Moloney that he will grant Mary Rogers the reprieve that she so justly deserves."

Especial attention is called in the petition of the sheriffs of Windsor to Governor Bell to the fact that four persons condemned to death for atrocious murders had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, and were, or are now in Windsor State Prison.

Mrs. Rogers has not been informed of the attempts which are being made to have Governor Bell grant a reprieve. The prison officials do not care to have her learn of the proceedings, for fear of the keen disappointment that would follow failure. It is not probable that the woman will be informed of the pressure now being brought to bear on Governor Bell until he has announced his final decision.

Last Hope for Condemned Woman.

Should the Governor pass adversely upon the appeal of Mr. Moloney, the lawyer frankly admits that the last hope for clemency is gone. It is believed, however, that the plea coming as it does as a demand for justice, asking only for a stay of execution so that the Supreme Court may be appealed to, will have great weight with the Governor.

Mr. Moloney, who has volunteered to make the last fight for the woman, has no hope that she will be acquitted of the crime of which she is charged. His belief is that should she be granted a new trial a verdict of murder in the second degree or manslaughter might be returned.

Governor Bell maintains an attitude that is absolutely non-committal, and refuses to make any statement whatever, not even expressing any sympathy with the unfortunate woman, though he is known to feel keenly in the matter. He is a man of indomitable will and has had determined that he would not interfere in the case after the legislature had acted. This unexpected seventh hour demonstration in behalf of the woman, especially that which emanates from this State, it is believed, has affected the Governor, and there are those who believe that he may act favorably toward the condemned woman.

Mr. Moloney, after his arrival here today, said:

"I honestly believe the evidence sufficient to warrant a new trial, and while I do not consider it sufficient to expect an acquittal, I think it would result in a verdict other than a verdict of murder in the first degree.

"There has always been a doubt in my mind that Mrs. Rogers had a full and fair trial before a jury. There is not sufficient time to bring the petition in the ordinary way. Matters in court must take their customary course. The affidavits of the

Continued on 2d Page 1st Column.

STRIKERS RECEIVED AT THE TSARKOE-SELO, CZAR HEARS STORY

DEPUTATION OF WORKING MEN PRESENT THEIR GRIEVANCES TO RUSSIAN RULER.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Czar Nicholas re Russian capital, whose short regime is already red with blood.

REVOLUTION STILL RIFE.

While to-day's reports from Warsaw are more encouraging to the St. Petersburg authorities there is still alarm contained in the dispatches from the rest of Poland. A report from Warsaw says it is more quiet to-day, but that strikers in Lodz, Pabianice, Zgierz and surrounding districts to-day planned to organize at six points and launch on Skiernievice and burn the Czars palace there. The plan failed as troops arrived and filled the different columns before they had effected a juncture.

The Governor-General has placarded the city with bills, warning all that a state of siege exists, and any one perpetrating useless acts in the streets will be summarily shot, and any one conspiring against the public peace banished or imprisoned for a term of ten years.

Conflicts are raging in other towns in Poland. At Pultusec a mob carrying red flags marched through the town. They attempted to destroy police headquarters with dynamite, and looted the residences of the leading citizens.

At Plock the mob stormed the police station and shot two officers and four policemen. They plundered the shops of many Jews.

18 KILLED AT PULTUSTT.

An attempt was made to dynamite the prefectaire, the law court and the police buildings at Siedlec.

At Pultusk gendarmes met a mob which was parading the streets and, in driving the populace to their homes, killed eighteen persons and wounded twenty-eight others.

MIRSKY DISPLACED.

In the face of these dispatches toward conciliation comes the official announcement that M. Boutmoon has been appointed in place of Prince Mirsky as Minister of the Interior. M. Boutmoon is a privy councillor, and is at present connected with the Russian Ministry of the Interior in the post of under secretary.

The announcement is received at St. Petersburg with grave misgivings. Prince Mirsky, who succeeded Von Plehve on the latter's assassination was held as a progressive and reform and his substitution, while admittedly a failure, was characterized with recommendations of a most liberal nature. For there he quickly encountered the enmity of the Grand Ducal coterie and his retirement is undoubtedly due to this hostility. His successor is regarded as a willing servant of Trepoff, the tyrannical governor general of the

15 KILLED 30 INJURED IN COLLISION

Express Train and Fort Worth Street Car Meet With Terrible Results.

EARLY MORNING ACCIDENT

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says that a Santa Fe express train struck a street car this morning with terrible results. Fifteen persons are known to have been killed and at least thirty injured.

STEEL TRUST SHOWS BETTER EARNINGS

The United States Steel Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock. The net earnings for the quarter were $21,458,784, which compares with $15,037,181 for the corresponding quarter of 1903.

COMMISSIONER RUSSELL ILL.

Fire Commissioner Russell is confined to his home with a severe cold, and will not report for several days.

GAS FIGURES JUGGLED, DECLARES MR. BABSON

CORPORATION COUNSEL MAKES SCATHING ARGUMENT AGAINST THE TRUST.

Excessive expenses, reflected in the high price of gas in Boston; the juggling of profits by the Gas Trust through selling as to its controlled companies at varying prices; the possibility of cheaper gas through ordinary business economies, and through a change in the method of charging a wealthy company 25 to 30 cents, and a poor company 60 to 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, when all the gas is made by the combine, formed the basis of argument of Thomas M. Babson, representing Mayor Collins' petition for 90-cent gas, before the Gas and Electric Light Commission to-day.

Mr. Babson's argument marked the conclusion of the great campaign for cheaper illumination of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company was resumed.

In outlining his position in regard to a reduction in the price of gas, Mr. Babson said he argued for a reduction by certain companies only. He insisted, however, that all the companies are under common ownership, and that President Richards and other officials had so admitted.

"The companies have a $20,000 president,

Continued on 7th Page, 3rd Column.

TOLSTOI TALKS TO BOSTON AMERICAN

By Michael Davitt,

Special Commissioner of the Boston American in St. Petersburg.

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—I arrived at Moscow this morning, and almost immediately after my arrival received from the hands of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S resident correspondent at Yasnaya (200 miles from here) the first interview granted by the great leader Count Tolstoi, to a newspaper man, American or European, since the outbreak of the present crisis.

I have seen the Countess Tolstoi, who informs me that her husband is much upset by the recent happening in Russia. The reports that he is dangerously ill that have been cabled are not borne out by her statement, though he is far from well.

Continued on Page 2, 3d Column.

MRS. ROGERS TELLS MOTHER: "I DID NOT KILL MY HUSBAND"

Mrs. Callahan Tell of What She Expected to Be Her Last Meeting With Daughter—Has Hope Now That Sheriffs' Action Will Bring Reprieve.

Special to the Boston American.

WINDSOR, Vt., Feb. 1.—Before leaving for her home in Hoosic Falls, Mrs. Johanna Draper Callahan, mother of Mary Rogers, made the following statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN.

By Mrs. Johanna Callahan,

MOTHER OF MARY ROGERS.

God bless Sheriff Peck and his deputies.

In the darkest and bitterest gloom of all my life, there came hope to me today when I was told that Sheriff Peck and his deputies would personally take a petition to Governor Bell praying for a reprieve for my poor daughter.

Can you imagine the shock of joy that blessed news brought to me at the very moment that I had left my beloved first-born daughter for what I supposed would be the last time.

These words, that there was now the best chance of a reprieve for poor Mamie, stopped the tears of blood that wrung my heart in the bitterness of parting from my girl.

And was it not an unusual coincidence that the very first words that Mary greeted me with as she flung her arms about my neck were: "Is there any hope, mother?" I told her that there was, but at that time I did not know of this wonderful resolve upon the part of the sheriffs. I told her of the splendid efforts being put forth in her behalf by Mrs. William J. Blickensderfer and by the National Legislative League, and she expressed herself as greatly surprised and most happy in knowing that so many good men and women were interested in her case.

Never Killed Her Husband.

"Mother, dear, I never killed Marcus," she cried out to me. "You will believe me when I say so, won't you? If I have to die upon the terrible gallows that it seems they are always building—always hammering upon, so that the sounds of the hammers have eaten into my very soul—I will die innocent of the killing of my husband."

And then Mary cried as her sister and I held her hands, and again she said: "And do you know, mother, that it nearly kills me even yet to know that many people think that I killed my poor baby Helen. Just think of it, my poor little baby which fell on the floor and died from concussion of the brain. I know that if my child had lived I would never have been in all this terrible trouble. It was to pay the expenses of her funeral that I left Marcus and went to work in Bennington. Oh, if only I had my life to live over again."

My daughter then discussed the case in every phase, and one thing she said particularly impressed me. She said:

"I never either pinned the note to the tree or took it down. The man who pinned the note to the hat and placed it in the tree was over six feet tall, and the man who took the hat down was nearly six feet tall."

This is significant to me because, as I remember the testimony at the trial, Perham swore that Mary put the hat in the tree. It took a six foot person to reach high enough to put the hat there and Mary is only five feet five inches tall.

Hopes God Will Move Governor.

When I think of the men and women who have committed more terrible crimes than that for which my daughter may have to hang and whose sentences were commuted to life imprisonment, and when I know that my daughter never killed her husband, it seem that God will so move the heart of Governor Bell tomorrow that he will grant her a reprieve. Mary has changed greatly since I saw her one year ago. Just think of it, I had not seen her for one entire year and then, after that long interval, I came to bid her a last farewell on earth.

Should Mary have to die upon the gallows she will die a good Catholic, penitent of her waywardness and believing in her redemption and the hereafter. If that terrible fate must befall her, Father Delaney will administer her last communion on Thursday and will be with her at the end. Mary spoke to me most feelingly of the kindly offices and helpful guidance of Chaplain Fuller and his lovely wife and there were tears in her eyes as she blessed them for their goodness to her.

But now I am going home and I shall watch and wait for the news from Montpelier. O, God grant that Governor Bell will listen to my appeal and to those of the sheriffs and so many other good people and save my dear daughter from a death so terrible and ignoble.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY BOSTON AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER AT WINDSOR, VT.

MOTHER AND SISTER OF THE CONDEMNED WOMAN.

Mrs. Johanna D. Callahan and her daughter Katherine, taken as they were waiting at the Windsor prison for their sorrowful farewell with Mary Rogers, condemned to die on the gallows Friday.

NOT YET TOO LATE TO MAKE APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

No appeal for a new trial for Mrs. Rogers has been made to the Supreme Court, although, if an appeal were properly made and filed, it is not yet too late.

Such action takes time, and I don't imagine it will be taken through, as I believe it is now a case of reprieve, instead of appeal, and, of course, the Governor only can be called upon to act.

I can't say what action Governor Bell will take. I don't know him well enough and I haven't any opinion on the matter. You know it might come up before us after all.

It is a question whether Governor Bell has the power to interfere with an action taken by the Legislature. —*Statement by Judge Henry E. Stark, of the Supreme Court of Vermont.*

PICKS CALNAN AS ONE WITH DEAD BURGLAR

"That is the man who was with the burglar I shot. I'm sure of it now," said Patrolman Henry F. Barry at Police Headquarters today. He pointed at Patrick J. Calnan of No. 10 Dunreath street. The identification was the result of a second inspection of the prisoner. Calnan was arrested in a Compton street barroom by Special Officer Keane of the Dudley Street Station on suspicion as being one of the two men who tried to break into James M. Fitzgerald's liquor store at No. 237 Washington street, early yesterday. The other suspect was Edward J. Damon. He was shot dead by Policeman Barry after a struggle and pursuit.

Police Inspector Gustafson measured Calnan by the Bertillion system and then the prisoner was looked over by all of Chief Watts's detective staff. He will be known to the police hereafter. It was ordered, after the identification, that Calnan should be arraigned as Policeman Barry's prisoner.

WHY DOCTORS FAIL

AND MRS. PINKHAM SUCCEEDS

Plain Reasons Are Here Given to Explain Why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures When Doctors Are Powerless

A woman is sick; some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely vanishes the object.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctors fail to cure the disease? Still more must blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician.

It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write her for advice in regard to their complaints, and being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering.

In this way she was able to do for them what the physicians were unable to do, simply because she had the proper information to work upon, and from the little stamp of Mrs. Pinkham sought her advice years ago a great army of her fellow-beings are to-day constantly supplying for advice and relief, and the fact that many thousands of them have been cured by following the advice of Mrs. Pinkham during the last year is indicative of the grand results which are produced by her unequaled experience and training.

No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills, from the simplest local irritation to the most complicated womb diseases. This, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham, in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own sufferings if she will not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

CONSTIPATION

For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during the time I was in bed to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have a natural movement of the bowels. I tried Cascarets and today I am a well man. Cascarets did for me what doctors and medicine failed to do. I am free from all this this morning. You can use this in behalf of Cascarets.

E. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Best for The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Sold by druggists everywhere. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 608

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

FINAL APPEAL FOR MRS. ROGERS TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

new evidence are not in shape to get two judges to stay the proceedings, and all I ask is a little time that my client may obtain present her case before the highest tribunal in Vermont. Should her case has not never been argued.

FITTS FOR FULL PENALTY.

To a representative of the BOSTON AMERICAN Attorney General Fitts, who arrived here to-day, made the following statement:

"My position regarding capital punishment is well known. I believe in it and so voted at the last session of the Legislature. So far as the particular case of Mary Rogers is concerned, you will naturally perceive that I can say nothing, neither can I tell you in so whether Governor Bell is empowered by his constitutional rights in granting a reprieve.

"If the Governor has consulted me regarding his right to reprieve Mary Rogers after until to the representative of the BOSTON AMERICAN.

"I cannot tell you how happy I am to hear that Sheriff Peck, Deputy Sheriff Lovell of Windsor County have gone on record as saying that they are opposed to the execution of Mary Rogers. God grant that their determined stand and the arguments of Mr. Moloney will prove effective enough to persuade Governor Bell that he will only exercise a just prerogative by mercy in reprieving this unfortunate woman.

EXPECTS NEW TRIAL.

"The splendid action of Sheriff Peck and his deputies is proof positive of the tender hearts that lie beneath the granite demeanor of the sterling characters of the men of Vermont. Never has anything finer been done by such a body of men in behalf of any unfortunate.

"If Governor Bell will grant a reprieve to Mary Rogers I am now assured of success. Ladies of the women of the National Legislative League and affiliated clubs to press the case to the last ditch. They have not yet secured a new trial."

No more dramatic moment ever occurred in Windsor State prison than at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Sheriff Peck and Deputy Sheriff Lovell suddenly declared themselves as opposed to the execution of Mary Rogers. Their declaration were made in the office of Superintendent Oakes at the very moment that Johanna Callahan, mother of Mary Rogers, and Katherine, her half-sister, were bidding the condemned woman farewell.

LOVELL FAVORS REPRIEVE.

"I do not believe that Mary Rogers should hang," suddenly declared Mr. Lovell, who has already hanged seven men and one woman, and who has been selected to hang Mary Rogers.

"It is time that our position is known to the world, and I, for one, am heartily in favor of sending a formal plea to Governor Bell for her reprieve."

These words had seemingly been caused by a letter received in the morning's mail for Mary Rogers, in which a woman living in Montpelier had informed the condemned woman that she had made a personal appeal to Governor Bell, and another letter addressed to Sheriff Peck, in which she asked him in the name of justice to ask Governor Bell for a reprieve.

As the official hangman of Mary Rogers uttered these words, within the very shadow of the gallows, Father Delaney, of the Roman Catholic Church, who was waiting to escort Mrs. Callahan from the prison, and Chaplain Fuller rushed up to Mr. Lovell and seized him by both hands.

PECK TO ASK CLEMENCY.

"You are right," said Sheriff Peck at this juncture. "I have never believed that Mary Rogers should hang and I believe that should the sheriffs of Windsor should make a formal plea to Governor Bell asking that a reprieve be granted."

"That is precisely my position," said Mr. Lovell. "I have no false sympathy or maudlin feelings in reference to this case, yet when I know that there are now five persons within the walls of this prison who are now serving terms of life imprisonment for crimes for which they were sentenced to death and which were more terrible than that for which Mary Rogers stands committed, I believe that we, as free men of the county of Windsor, should declare to our fellow citizens and to the world at large that we do not believe in hanging this woman and that, while not condoning the crime, we still maintain that if there has been discrimination in the cases of others, that this woman ought not in our opinion to have the extreme penalty of the law inflicted upon her."

MOTHER'S HEART LIGHTENED.

The statement of Mr. Lovell was listened to attentively, and at a conference which ensued, at which were present High Sheriff Peck, Superintendent Oakes, Chaplain Fuller, Father Delaney and Deputy Sheriffs Lovell, Spofford, Kinary and MacCauley, it was resolved that a lawyer should be summoned at once, and a petition formally written and signed praying Governor Bell that he grant a reprieve to Mary Rogers.

It was just at this moment that Mrs. Rogers's mother, staggering beneath the weight of her great grief, walked, half supported by her daughter, Katherine, from the death cell where she had bidden her last farewell to her first born and best loved child.

As Mrs. Callahan left the prison she was told by the representative of the BOSTON AMERICAN of the action of Sheriff Peck and his deputies and that her daughter now stood a better chance of securing a reprieve than at any time since she was convicted.

"Thank God! Thank God!" were the words that fell from the lips of the suffering woman. "Can it be true. This is the first ray of hope that has entered my breast since I heard that it was too late to have an appeal made before the Supreme Court."

It was with lightened hearts that Mrs. Callahan and her daughter boarded the train for home, and their last words before leaving were blessings upon the heads of Sheriff Peck and his deputies.

For two hours and a half Mary Rogers poured out her grief upon her mother's lap. Again and again she declared again and again that she was not the principal participant in the cold blooded murder of her husband. While admitting her part in the plan to do away with her husband, she asserted that the man dealt the blow was the man that ended Eugene life. This will be one of the arguments before Governor Bell.

Again the question of spiritual advisor on the scaffold is reopened by the conduct of the mother to-day. She is a Catholic and wished her daughter to die in the faith into which she was born. Twice Mary Rogers has declared she wished Chaplain Fuller, but to-day she wavered, and though she told Chaplain Fuller she did not want him to leave her, Father Delaney will be present at the execution and Mrs. Callahan declares her daughter may die a Catholic. Both clergymen, therefore, will be present at the scaffold.

SHERIFFS PLEAD FOR MRS. ROGERS

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 1.—Resolved that nothing shall be left undone which may save Mary Rogers from the gallows, High Sheriff Peck, of Windsor County, accompanied by his principal deputies, left here to-day for Montpelier, the State capital, to personally make appeal for Mrs. Rogers's reprieve to Governor Bell that he grant the Charles James Bell that he grant the woman, whom the sheriffs of Windsor County most otherwise hang on Friday of this week, a reprieve which will prolong her life until at least after the session of the next State Legislature in 1906.

Sheriff Peck left on the 7 o'clock train. He was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff William S. Lovell, chosen by the sheriff to spring the trap at the execution; Chaplain J. K. Fuller of the Windsor State Prison; Attorney F. E. Howe, of Springfield, Vt., and Deputy Sheriffs Kinary, MacCauley and Spofford.

OTHER MURDERERS REPRIEVED.

Sheriff Peck carries with him a formal petition, carefully worded by Attorney Flynn and signed by himself and four of his deputies, in which the Governor Bell is asked to grant a reprieve for Mary Rogers on the ground that there are at least five men and women now in the Windsor State Prison who committed crimes more atrocious than that for which Mary Rogers stands convicted, and whose sentences of death were commuted to terms of prison by Governors, and that those reprieves were later followed by commutation of their sentences to life imprisonment by act of following Legislature.

The mere fact that High Sheriff Peck and ex-High Sheriff Lovell have taken so pronounced a position and, at the eleventh hour, have declared themselves as being unequivocally in favor of a reprieve for the condemned woman will, in the opinion of competent lawyers throughout the State, prove the strongest and most forceful argument that can possibly be brought to the attention of Governor Bell.

REPRESENTS 1,000,000 WOMEN.

Attorney Moloney, who appears before Governor Bell to-day to argue for reprieve, represents the National Legislative League,

GRIP COLDS

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove.

THE BEST WHISKEY

Taken as medicine is a poor substitute for Sanford's Ginger. For colds and chills.

CZAR RECEIVED WORKINGMEN IN PALACE

Continued from First Page.

Count Tolstoi's statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN'S resident correspondent is as follows:

Count Tolstoi's Statement.

"The news from St. Petersburg is shocking, but I have not as yet received a full account of the awful events.

"I have been inundated with telegrams from newspapers and individuals all over the world, requesting an expression of views on these events. It is impossible to give an adequate answer to such an important question in a few words.

"Furthermore, I have at different times expressed my views on such questions of a people trying by force to better their condition.

"Under the influence of recent events I have made sundry notes which will later serve as the basis of a comprehensive article on the subject. The tenor of those notes is this:

"All governments, whether monarchical, constitutional or republican, are nothing more than organized institutions which, themselves being immune from punishment, have the power to punish others, to plunder and to rob.

"Neither to working classes nor the intelligent classes of Russians are true exponents of the real desires and needs of the people.

"The program which they submit to the government is not the program of the people. Those elementary measures which they demand of the government, such as freedom of person, freedom of speech and freedom of conscience, etc., though essential conditions for a life of culture, do not touch the problem of the crying need of the people, which lies solely in the alienation and communism of land.

Cites Fate of Henry George's Plan.

"On this point neither the workingmen nor the educated classes raise the cry, nor do we hear any such cry from the peoples of other lands, despite the apparent freedom of those countries. In other countries there exists the so-called independent press, but the independence is only apparent. We have only to observe the fate which attended the plan advocated by Henry George for the nationalization of land.

"The only possibility of a change in the general policy of civilization lies in perfecting the individual morally and religiously, through the development of the individual through moral improvement, through inoculation of real respect for others, through hatred of free, cruelty and injustice will disappear."

Countess Tolstoi, who is here assisting in the work of editing the Count's biography—her labor of love she calls it—saw her husband on Saturday at Yasnaya. She says he is far from strong, and the shock of the news from St. Petersburg will sigh prostrated him. His son wrote him that the number killed at St. Petersburg on the fatal Sunday was about 1,000.

Countess Happiest Woman in World.

Despite the sixty years of the Countess's life she remains handsome, and her expression is one of radiant happiness.

To my remark that she ought to be the proudest woman in the world she replied smiling: "I'm better than the proudest woman in the world, because I'm the happiest woman in the world."

She is seventeen years younger than her husband and she says she "Has enjoyed forty-two years of wedded sunshine."

She is the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom are living.

President Roosevelt would deem you as great as the author of "The Resurrection," I suggested, when she told me this

"What is the secret of your happiness," I asked the contented woman of sixty.

"Like the Count," she replied, "I believe the best way to attain happy life is by the performance of the daily tasks of home, making life better for others."

SUSPECTS HELD FOR PLOT AGAINST CZAR

LONDON, Feb. 1.—According to the Nova Reforma, a Socialistic newspaper, of Cracow, Galicia, three persons have been arrested in the Tsarkoe-Selo palace on suspicion of intending to assassinate the Czar.

Proclamations of a secret revolutionary organization were found on them.

An attempt to assassinate the Chief of Police of Odessa was also made to-day.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening	Closing
Adventure	7	7
Allouez	2¾	2¾
Amalgamated	47¾	47¾
American Telephone	145	145
American Woolen	13¾	13¾
American Sugar preferred	118	118
American Woolen preferred	93	93
American Woolen subscription rights	1¼	1¼
Atlantic	25¾	25¾
Arcadian	38¾	38¾
Boston & Albany	253	253
Boston Elevated	156	156
Boston & Maine	187	187
Calumet & Hecla	630	630
Centennial	19¾	19¾
Copper Range	49¾	49¾
Dominion Coal	65	65
Dominion Coal preferred	93	93
Franklin	8¾	8¾
Mass. Electric pfd.	40	40
Mass. Gas	87½	87½
Mass. Gas pfd.	92	92
Mohawk	51¾	51¾
N. E. C. & B.	20	20
Nevada	20¾	20¾
Osceola	70	70
Parrot	25¾	25¾
Shannon	7¾	7¾
Tamarack	112	112
Quincy	152	152
Union Pacific	94¾	94¾
U. S. Steel	32¾	32¾
U. S. Steel pfd.	92	92
Utah	12¾	12¾
Victoria	3¾	3¾
Wolverine	108	108

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening	Closing
Amalgamated Copper	70¾	71
American Car & Fdy	37¾	37¾
American Car & Fdy preferred	92	92
American Locomotive	27¾	27¾
American Smelting	61¾	61¾
American Smelting preferred	110	110
American Sugar	142	142
Anaconda	43¾	43¾
Atchison	85¾	85¾
Atchison preferred	103¾	103¾
Baltimore & Ohio	102¾	102¾
Brooklyn Transit	69¾	69¾
Canadian Pacific	153¾	153¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	50	49¾
Chicago Great West.	27¾	27¾
Consol. Gas	195	195
Delaware & Hudson	180¼	180¼
Denver & Rio Grande	36¾	36¾
General Electric	180¼	180¼
Illinois Central	142	142
Louisville & Nashville	107¾	107¾
Manhattan Elevated	138¾	138¾
Metropolitan	132¾	132¾
Missouri Pacific	97¾	97¾
New York Central	148¾	148¾
Norfolk & Western	49¾	49¾
Northern Pacific	174¾	174¾
Pennsylvania	141¾	141¾
People's Gas	107¾	107¾
Reading	86¾	86¾
Reading 1st pfd.	78¾	78¾
Reading 2nd pfd.	78¾	78¾
Southern Pacific	66¾	66¾
Southern Railway	30¾	30¾
St. Paul	170¾	170¾
Tennessee Coal	87¾	87¾
Texas & Pac.	32¾	32¾
Union Pacific	111¾	111¾

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

GIRLS SKILLED IN SCIENCE AND ARTS OF HOUSEKEEPING

Five Young Women Graduated After Novel Course in Boston Normal School.

Trained in the "Model Kitchen" Under Instruction of Miss Elizabeth Palmer.

Five young women, prepared by a year's study and training under one of the foremost instructors of the country, and equipped with certificates indorsed by the Boston School Committee, have been graduated from the Boston Normal School qualified to teach household science and arts in public schools of this city. The graduates are Josephine W. Cowan, Catherine L. Clifford, Anna E. Muldoon, Mary E. Geary and Mary T. Galvin.

The class is the first of its kind to be graduated in Boston. The idea of instituting a school where young women might be educated for such teaching after completing the regular course in the Normal School was originated by Mrs. Julia M. Duff, a member of the School Committee.

For this purpose the "Model Kitchen," as it is called, was installed in a room at the Rice Primary School, on Appleton street, adjacent to the building occupied by the regular normal classes. The equipment of this kitchen cost $1,200. The various furnishings supplied since the start has cost several hundreds of dollars more.

The equipment includes a range, gas stove, boiler, sink, china closet, pantry, dining and demonstrating tables, and a class table furnished with oil and gas stoves. The work is practical from the start.

The instructor, Miss Elizabeth Palmer, was unanimously selected for this work by the School Committee, and is considered an authority on matters relating to household science. The course includes studies and lectures in bacteriology, hygiene, food science and arts, cooking, sanitation, home management and division of the family income.

TO TEACH HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

Graduates of Boston Normal School completing course in the "Model Kitchen."

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORT FOR SOCIETY

All Roads Lead to the Country Club for Curling Match. Saturday.

All roads will lead to the Country Club Saturday afternoon, when the members of that club will play a match game at curling with a team from the Tuxedo Club. Skating is at its prime at Clyde Park, for the ice is planed every day and the rink put in the best possible condition. Curling has occupied the attention of the members of the club all this winter, and interest in the sport is keen. A short time ago a team went to Montreal, where they played with representatives of the Country Club of that city. Now a second match game has been arranged, with George H. Windler as skip, R. S. Bramhall playing No. 3, Charles Lewis No. 2 and either L. Carteret Penn or W. S. Hall No. 1.

William Kent, Edward Kent, William de Rahm and Alfred Sears are coming on from New York to represent the Tuxedo colors. Several dinners have been arranged in connection with the event.

* * *

A very pretty dinner was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Young of Ashmont street, Dorchester, in honor of the son of Arthur Parkhurst Young and Miss Pauline Pottier, who were to be married in the First Church at eight. Covers were laid for twenty, and the table was decorated with a bank of pink roses and smilax. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Young and Mr. and Mrs. John Pottier, the prospective bride and bridegroom occupied the places of honor at the table, and among the guests were Miss Helen E. Wetherell of Newtonville, Miss Helen F. Sparks of Northfield, Miss Ethel E. Taylor of Lexington, Miss Elsie F. Scott of Chestnut Hill, Miss Marjorie Young of Dorchester, Rev. Eugene Rodman Shippen, who is to officiate; Charles Estes and Samuel Yorks of Philadelphia, Ralph Edson Foster of Chicago, J. Arthur Marinholt of Brookline and Ralph Stearns, Jr., of Cambridge. Guy Harold W. Young and Percy Young of Dorchester.

* * *

Miss Aimee Elsie Sparks of Dorchester and Linwood Palmer Sparks of Bath, Me., were married last night at No. 53 Bernard street, Dorchester, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis Sparks. Charles W. Swift of Philadelphia was best man and the maid of honor was Miss Ethel M. Sparks, the bride's sister. Rev. O. A. Maltroy of Worcester officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, after attending a reception in their home, left for their honeymoon and will be at home in Bath after March 1.

* * *

This afternoon a number of Boston society people are attending the reception that Mrs. W. E. Parker, of Lake Shore drive, at her residence on Hope street. Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber gives a talk on "Rhythm," illustrated with music.

* * *

Abbott H. Thayer and Willis Hassam are among the Boston men who have sent pictures to New York for the exhibition of the annual salon of the Lotos Club. Mr. Abbott's painting, "A Young Woman," which took a gold medal at the Pan American Exposition and has been much praised, is already hung and Mr. Hassam is seeing two of his art pieces are accepted.

* * *

Miss Hetty Sargent, one of the best known of the society girls in Boston, has gone to Washington for a month as the guest of friends there.

GEORGETOWN FLOATED.

NANTUCKET, Feb. 1.—The steamship Georgetown, which stranded on Great Point in the recent blizzard, has been floated.

HEARST PAPERS WON BEEF TRUST BATTLE

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The fight against the Beef Trust, which resulted in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, sustaining and making permanent the injunction granted by Judge Groscup of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, two years ago, restraining the members of the combine from discriminating against buyers and sellers outside the combine members and from agreeing upon a price to be paid by them for cattle—in a word, to prevent the trust from agreeing upon a buying and selling price—was begun by the New York American more than two years ago.

The fight was kept up practically unassisted by the American and the other Hearst papers until, upon the indictment of the conspiracy in restraint of trade—letters, telegrams and cipher messages—furnished by the American to the Government for action, action was forced through him, which resulted in the decision of Judge Grosscup.

Hearst Papers Furnish Facts.

The evidence was procured by the American upon its own initiative and without aid from any source, and was placed at the disposal of the United States authorities. The evidence gave such plain and absolutely conclusive proof of the existence of the combination in restraint of trade and the conspiracy to control both buying and selling prices, that there was no other course for the United States District Attorney at Chicago but to ask the Federal Courts for a temporary injunction restraining the members of the trust supplying necessary food to more than half of the millions of the United States from arbitrarily fixing prices at which they should buy cattle from farmers and stock raisers, and the prices at which meat should be sold to consumers.

The Attorney-General did not seem disposed to gather evidence on his own account, and the Beef Trust, growing bolder in fancied security, continued arbitrarily to put up prices to the consumer.

The American, with the knowledge that the Beef Trust was violating the law, determined to secure and present to the Attorney-General such evidence as would demand immediate action against the trust.

In 1902 and 1903, when the trust had put prices up 40 per cent above what they normally should be, the American procured letters and telegrams, sent out in the secret code of the trust, that had passed between the different members of the combine, the letters bearing the autograph signatures of the principal officers of the companies in the trust, that made a prima facie case against the trust and presented them in Chicago through the American of that city.

Crushing Blow to Combine.

The first blow received as a result of the American effort to smash the Beef Trust was a crushing one to the combine. Judge Grosscup granted a temporary injunction against the members of the combination. His decision lashed the members of the combination. He said:

"There can be no doubt that the agreement of the defendants to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of cattle . . . is a combination in restraint of trade. . . .

"How well founded was Judge Grosscup's decision was shown on Monday when the Supreme Court, by a unanimous decision, upheld him in every particular.

The American's fight against the beef trust has been successful. The highest court has held that the trust has been violating the law, and the will of the American. Penalties are provided for violations of the Sherman law. The violations have been proven, on the evidence of the American, and lawyers agree that the members of the trust can be punished under the provisions of the law.

Illegal Combination Proven.

On April 19, 1902, the New York American published a letter written by the Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, Neb., to a trusted correspondent in Washington, D. C., presenting the first tangible proof direct from one of the strongest components of the combination of slaughter houses of the existence of the Beef Trust for the purpose of restricting trade and illegally regulating the price schedule.

The publication created a great sensation, as the Beef Trust had sent prices soaring at the time, and there was a movement on foot at Washington to strike a blow at the monopoly by wiping out the tariff on the product controlled by the Beef Trust.

The first staggering blow at the Beef Trust by the American was followed by editorials demanding that the power of the Federal authorities take some action, and backed up by the opinions of lawyers and Congressmen, and later by other correspondence, reproduced in facsimile, between the different firms composing the trust, which clinched the proof of the existence of the combination in restraint of trade, brought about action by the Federal authorities against the trust.

PUT PACKERS IN JAIL IS MANDATE OF THE PRESIDENT

Special to the Boston American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—"Put some of the packers in jail, if there is any way in which to prove that they have violated and are violating the law," is the order of the President to Attorney General Moody after the Cabinet meeting, when they discussed the Supreme Court decision against the beef trust.

Mr. Moody was inclined to be a little more prudent with the packers. On the theory that, so long as the effect of the decision was as applied to them was in question, they technically were not bound by it, he was disposed to overlook their past offences and to go no further than to hold them to absolute compliance with the law as finally laid down by the Supreme Court.

But the President was not inclined toward leniency.

"Show them no mercy," was his mandate. "They have had no mercy on the people, and they are entitled to no more consideration than any other law breaker. They have not obeyed the law as it was enunciated by Judge Grosscup."

Children take Piso's Cure readily. It is a sovereign remedy for little folks' colds.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

T. H. LANE & CO

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Bosom Shirts Neat Black and White Stripes

Now 1.15 ..... Were 1.50
Now 1.45 ..... Were 2.00

Negligee Shirts

Now 1.15 ..... Were 1.50
Now 1.45 ..... Were 2.00
Now 1.85 ..... Were 3.00

Neckwear

Squares, Ascots and Four-in-Hands.
Now .25 ..... Were .50 and .75
Now .50 ..... Were 1.00, 1.25 and 2.00
Now 1.00 ..... Were 2.50
Now 2.00 ..... Were 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00

Sunshine or Storm Coats

Now 8.50 ..... Were 15.00
Now 11.00 ..... Were 18.00
Now 14.00 ..... Were 20.00
Now 18.00 ..... Were 25.00

Suspenders—Now 25c—Were 50c

384 WASHINGTON ST. CORNER FRANKLIN

THE CORNER

LEFT HUSBAND WHEN BUT TWO WEEKS A BRIDE

Cora Freeman, Found Starving in Vacant House, Tells Pathetic Tale.

SHE MAY NOT RECOVER

"My name is Cora Freeman. I'm seventeen years old and I live in Brockton. My address there is No. 854 Lorraine street. I left there because of shame. My husband's name is Gustave, but I will never see him or him again. I hope my father will never hear of this."

Those statements were made at the city hospital today by Cora Anderson Freeman, the girl found starving and unconscious in a vacant house, No. 272 Chestnut street, Jamaica Plain. She talked at intervals in brief broken sentences as if she were tired of life. She is in an exhaustive condition and of the time she was so exhausted that her recovery is doubtful. Slowly, and by patient questioning, hospital attendants learned her story.

Arrested in Brockton.

She said that she was arrested by Brockton police on the charge of abandoning her three months old child and was released from custody when she married Gustave Freeman. She said that she left him when a two weeks' bride. Then she worked as a housemaid until two weeks ago.

What she did until last Sunday is a mystery, but the police think she went to Franklin, and they are trying to verify this belief. On Sunday she arrived in Hillside. He was her first visit to the city. She wandered about until she reached Chestnut street. There she saw an unoccupied house door ajar. She entered and remained there, except for brief excursions in search of food, until found by Frederick Finnigan and George H. Fowle. Mr. Finnigan lives opposite No. 272 Chestnut street, and saw the girl at a window. He got Mr. Fowle, who lives next door, to search the vacant house with him. They found the girl lying unconscious on the cold floor of a barren upper room. The girl had two rags for pillows she had old newspapers for a bed and a piece of old carpet for a covering.

Home Is in Sweden.

She said her only food for four days had been the milk and a pie she had found at Mr. Fowle's back door.

"I never stole anything before," she whispered, "but oh! I was so hungry."

Jamaica Plain policemen wrapped her in a blanket and took her to the hospital. Her father, she says, is John Anderson, who lives in Singila Nove, Sweden. The local police have not learned how long she has been in this country, nor what has become of her child.

SEEK PIKE'S PEAK SLAYER IN NEW YORK

Special to the Boston American.

HOLYOKE, Feb. 1. Milton Franklin Andress, accused of the mysterious murder of Dr. Frederick Monson on Pike's Peak and for whom Police Chief Reynolds of Colorado Springs has been searching for forty years, is said to have been a gambler by profession and they call him a "good sharks," and a "card cribber."

He is six feet and one inch in height and weighs over 180 pounds.

The police hope to catch him by clever work. Andress will be met by Detective Alvin Bowman in the Hart & Hegeman building, Boston, where, asking the Duffy Bros. about a "good sharks," and a "card cribber."

Bowman's work will be different in Pittsburg, where Andress has many in all parts of the States will have the opportunity of continuing at work against the man, and it is alleged that he went with her to New York to meet the man accused of killing Mrs. Boston and was found to be a mental and physical wreck through fear of the law catching him in Colorado.

"The Will Duffy in me if they get me there," Milton is alleged to have said, "will be a pretty dark Andress when I come home. On Monday he left again, saying that he was in Woods Hole to visit with his mother, but police say that he was in Milton and that he went to New York, where the fugitive is believed to be hiding. They have tried Milton to where his brother is hiding.

After visiting Chicago detectives learned the identity of the woman whose mutilated body was found on Pike's Peak. They soon heard that Milton Franklin Andress had been married in Chicago to a woman who often quarrelled, the police were told.

Chief Reynolds left for the East. He visited Mrs. Boston's home in Syracuse, and there found a picture of Franklin Andress, for which he was told by Hartford sailors had been given to Mrs. Franklin Andress.

Franklin is in hiding in New York city, and has been travelling with a woman who calls herself his sister.

PRINCE EITEL FRITZ HAS PASSED CRISIS

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Prince Eitel Fredereic, who has been seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs, is now on the road to recovery. His physicians issued the following bulletin today:

"Prince Eitel Frederic has safely passed the period of the extremely high fever. His convalescence is assured. No further bulletins will be issued."

GIRL STRICKEN BLIND IS PUZZLE TO PHYSICIANS

MISS ETHEL STRONG

GIRL STRICKEN BLIND IS SCHOLAR.

Boston Specialist Will Try to Restore Sight to North Attleboro Young Woman.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Feb. 1.—Ethel Strong, the High School pupil who was stricken blind while studying at her school desk, is to be taken to a Boston specialist in the hope that sight may be restored to her once bright eyes.

The affliction came on her without warning. A sharp pain shot through her eyes. She uttered a cry which startled the quiet schoolroom. Teacher and pupils, gathering around to find the cause of the interruption, found Ethel shielding her eyes with her hands and crying that she could not see. She was sent home. At night the sight returned, but left her again soon.

The local physicians are at loss to account for the attack and hope that a specialist's examination will bring a remedy.

BIG BUILDING STRIKE LIKELY

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 1. Without warning laborers of the Builders' League today sent notices to all union employes that unless they would be willing to work in non-union shops they must find employment in shops other than those controlled by the League. The notices went into effect at midnight. Many union skilled mechanics are in the employ of the League and it is believed that a general strike will have the support of all the building trades in this city.

NEW HALL FOR Y. M. H. A.

With the installation of officers the new headquarters of the Chelsea Young Men's Hebrew Association in Pythian Hall, on Second street, were formally opened last night. The exercises will commence at 7 o'clock.

FOUR KILLED BY CAVE-IN

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 1.—At the Bellaire plant of the Carnegie Steel Company six men were buried beneath a slide of ore and coal and were killed at 2:15 a. m. today.

The scene of the accident was the ore dock, where five engines and an American derrick are employed in digging out ore at the base of a large pile.

500 COUPLES AT SIXTH ANNUAL BALL

The Belgian Benevolent Association held its sixth annual ball in Paine Memorial Hall, and more than five hundred couples attended. The success of the ball is due to the committee of management, which was composed of Messrs. Vanderpoorten, Mathieu and J. Shoberg, chairman.

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to be sorry for either now or hereafter. I am a physician who does not know an remedy may have a dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy will be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystalized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the poison of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system pure, to gather more poison which, they, in turn will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The crystals look like little grains of sand—like grains of the white sand. The blood carries them and they pass into the tissues. Often it is impossible for them no longer to deposits them in a joint—in a bone—anywhere.

Then comes the long—the dull ache in your arm or a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the poison crystals. And the twisted limbs and unendurable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his blood to be crystallized and who has neglected to relieve—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia—all these are the results of poison crystals in the blood.

Plainly, the one thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done these poisons are sure to form again.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the remedy of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief to cure.

I spent ready years in experimenting before I was satisfied that I had a certain remedy for Rheumatism—a remedy which would not only clean out the poisons, but one which would stop the formation.

Certain Relief

The secret lay on a wonderful chemical I found in Oregon. When I found this chemical I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that could be literally certain. But can you believe it? I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent. This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it is made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me $4.00 per pound. But what is $4.00 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a REAL relief from the torture of Rheumatism? I never knew.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn long joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering the end of Rheumatism. That is all I can afford to mean by this liberal offer—that is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic sufferers, the world over, may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send no order on your druggist, although I will send it as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a finished sized package, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write today. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box C 9S6, Racine, Wis.

Most cases are sometimes cured by a single package.—On sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

SCHENECTADY SUFFERS FROM $300,000 FIRE

City's Entire Fire Department Unable to Stop Flames for Three Hours.

SIX BUILDINGS DESTROYED

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The most destructive fire that has occurred here in a long time started in lower State street at 4:15 o'clock today, and for three hours the entire fire department fought the flames. Six buildings were completely gutted and the contents of each were destroyed, causing a loss of between $200,000 and $300,000.

The burned buildings were occupied by the George A. Cassels Company, J. E. Davidsons & Sons, Massachusetts Clothing Store, Fred Howell, furniture; William H. Marsden, the Uneeda Lunch rooms, and Abraham Lewis.

Everything was completely destroyed, the occupants of the living apartments above the stores escaping with their lives and what little clothing they could snatch up as they fled.

ICE IS BLOCKING VINELAND SOUND

WOODS HOLE, Feb. 1.—A strong northerly gale is blowing through Vineyard Sound, and it is feared that if the weather does not change soon the Sound will be blocked with ice.

The danger to sailing vessels is so great that all craft that escaped being ice bound in Vineyard Haven harbor are anchored along the Sound.

Inventory Reduction Sale

THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY MARKS EBB TIDE IN OUR LINE OF BUSINESS.

WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED STOCKTAKING, AND, AS LINES OF MERCHANDISE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS HAVE DIMINISHED TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE QUANTITY, WE SHALL CLOSE OUT, BEGINNING

To-day

ALL ODD LOTS AND BROKEN SIZES IN MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND SHOES, TOGETHER WITH LADIES' SUITS, COATS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., AT SUCH MARKED REDUCTIONS AS WILL CLEAR OUR COUNTERS IN SHORT ORDER FOR THE RECEPTION OF NEW GOODS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A. Shuman & Co. Boston

Lloyd's Toric Lenses

For Eyeglasses and Spectacles

they follow more closely the shape of the eye, and afford better vision. Excellent for hunters and people who use their eyes quickly.

Andrew J. Lloyd & Co.

2 Stores | Down Town, 318 Washington St. | Back Bay, 310 Boylston St.

THE FAMILY REMEDY

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies, ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, in red and gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4 stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., 2852 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

Published Daily and Sunday at 68 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second class matter, March 21, 1904, at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass.

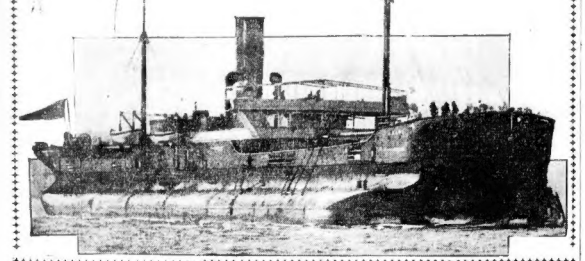
Price: Daily, One Cent; Sunday, Five Cents.

Terms: Postage included for the United States (outside of Boston), Canada and Mexico.

Daily only:

One year	$3.00
Six months	1.50
One month	.25
Sunday only:	
One year	2.00
Six months	1.00
Daily and Sunday:	
One year	5.00
Six months	2.75
One month	.50

BLOCKADE RUNNER SAFE HERE WITH MILLION CARGO



BLOCKADE RUNNER THAT ESCAPED RUSSIANS

Elaine Arrives After Thrilling Experience With Vladivostok Cruisers.

Landed Cargo of Coal for Japs at Nagasaki, Brings Rich Stores Back.

The single vessel, half shipbroken steamer Elaine, which ran the blockade of the Vladivostok fleet into Nagasaki, Japan, is an object of much curiosity and admiration as she lies in Boston harbor unloading a million dollar cargo.

Few vessels have had such exciting experiences in the Far East and come out from them unscathed or else the Elaine surely looks like a successful blockade runner, but she eluded the destroyers of the Russian squadron merely by a stroke of good appearing craft, with her half whale back lines and low slight freeboard, from her superstructure.

Captain Thomas Millens, her commander, described the blockade-running today, saying:

"We ran into the Vladivostok fleet as we neared Nagasaki, but fortunately it was so rending on dark when we were sighted. We put about and managed to slip away before the Russian destroyers could catch us. When night fell, and we were favored by an intensely dark night at that, we put about again and made a dash for the Japanese port. We made the port safely however, and discharged our cargo of coal. After the Russian fleet gave us a chance we built our engines out for Calcutta, where we took aboard a million dollars' worth of cargo for Boston, making an uneventful run to this port.

$600,000 TO FIGHT MOTHS

New Bill Prepared for Legislature Provides for State Commission.

TO SPEND $250,000 A YEAR

A new paper moth bill, which is ready for the Legislature, calls for a state appropriation of $600,000 to fight the pest. Not more than $250,000 of this is to be spent in any one year. It provides for appointment by the governor of a gypsy moth commission of three, the chairman to receive $2,500 a year, and the other members $2,000 a year each. This bill is the result of a conference of twenty legislators from districts infested by the gipsy and brown-tail moths. They redrafted the bill accompanying a petition recently submitted by Senator George R. Jones of Melrose.

HOBSON'S FATHER DEAD.

GREENSBORO, Ala., Feb. 1.—Postmaster James M. Hobson, father of Captain Richmond P. Hobson, is dead.

APPLEYARD MAY FIGHT

Possibility That Boston Promoter Will Resist Extradition to Buffalo.

COUNSEL IS UNDECIDED

Arthur E. Appleyard, a State street speculator, who was indicted yesterday on the charge of grand larceny by the Erie County, New York, Grand Jury, may fight extradition.

It was said when he was first accused in connection with the failure of the German Bank of Buffalo that Appleyard would go there to face charges without trying to evade extradition. What he will do when New York officers with papers authorizing his arrest reach Boston is a question.

T. H. Williams is his Boston counsel. When asked the plans of Appleyard in regard to the indictments Mr. Williams said to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter:

"We have heard nothing official as yet, and cannot say whether Mr. Appleyard will fight extradition until we know the precise nature of the charge against him.

$1000 REWARD

IS OFFERED AS

A GUARANTEE

THAT

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

Does not contain alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. Persons making false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted. It is a pure compound of medicinal plants scientifically extracted and combined that will cure the diseases and weaknesses of women. It is a medicine that has enjoyed the public confidence for over a third of a century.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It cures headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and other consequences of womanly disease.

Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY
UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO,
24 High Street,
HERBERT M. HILL, PH. D.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ASSAYER.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, *City:*

Gentlemen—Three original sealed bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription were purchased by me at different stores in this city. These samples have been carefully examined with the following results:

Each sample was tested separately for alcohol (ethyl alcohol) and each was found to be free from that substance. A sample, consisting of a portion of each bottle, was examined for the alkaloids of opium and for digitalin, and well-known and very sensitive tests gave the absence of these ambiguences.

The work mentioned has been thorough and *I am certain that common alcohol, opium and digitalis are not present in the samples examined.* Respectfully, HERBERT M. HILL, Professor of Chemistry University of Buffalo.

CHEMIST TO THE CITY OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23, 1904.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or 21 stamps for a paper-covered book.

Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG CLOTHING FIRM FAILED

Boston Business Circles Surprised to Learn That House Has Assigned.

STOCK WILL BE SOLD

Surprise was expressed throughout the business section of the city when it became known to-day that the clothing firm of the Frederick Gray company, at the corner of Washington and Hanover streets, had gone into the hands of a receiver.

The assignee named is W. V. Hyde, who will handle the stock and the business for the benefit of the creditors. A petition in bankruptcy against the company will soon be brought in the United States District Court by some of the creditors, but this includes the firms of Rhodes & Ripley, Gunner, Dana & Co. and Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, of Boston.

It was generally thought that the company was doing a fine business, but sharp competition, it is said, forced the knock-out for the concern.

At a meeting of the creditors held at No. 77 Summer street there was a difference of opinion as to the best plan to sell the goods should be disposed of. The heavy cut creditors were in favor of selling the entire stock in bulk at public auction.

The smaller creditors were found, however, that it would be better to dispose of the goods at retail. They took the ground that the whole stock will be sold by retail from the present store.

Assignee Hyde will have charge of the sale which is on now. No attempt has yet been made as to the assets as Mr. Hyde has not had an opportunity to examine them sufficiently the books to make a statement. He will issue a statement as soon as his investigation permits.

In speaking about the reason of the failure, one of the members of the firm said:

"Competition in this city is very great. The large expense of running the business and the super-abundance of capital that we had to meet forced us to the wall. The stock of goods was of the very best of quality in every way, and in order to meet our competitors fairly we had to cut a very low price. It was impossible to go on under the circumstances."

The stock is composed chiefly of winter overcoats and suits. There is also a full line of spring goods in course of manufacture. The concern was formed for clothing season a year and will be included in the sale.

SICKHEADACHE
CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

James Crowley, Roderick Chisholm and Alexander of the union. The various sub committees were appointed for the ensuing year.

D. J. Spellman, of Electrical Workers' Union No. 265, Providence, were guests at the meeting of Boston Electrical Workers' Union No. 103, at No. 8 Appleton street.

Mr. Spellman, in an address, said that the labor movement in regard to electrical workers in Providence was progressive, and urged a closer alliance of other unions in Massachusetts.

Local Union No. 103 voted to send representatives to the annual ball of the Providence local, to be held April 5.

COLLINS ON TRADE SCHOOLS.

Peter W. Collins, business agent of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103, in a lecture before the Helpers' Section of the union, said that trade schools in his line of work were of little value.

He pointed out the danger of incompetent electric wiring in buildings, and cited an instance where a local contractor was employing men from trade schools to do his high-class work for the Federal Government. He thought that the present system of examination, under the direction of his organization in connection with the State and employers, guaranteed good workmen.

STRIKE OF CAPMAKERS.

Ways and means for further assistance to the 2,000 capmakers on strike in New York were considered at a meeting of the Executive Board of Capmakers' Union No. 7 at No. 728 Washington street.

Julius Friedman was chosen as the authorized representative of Local No. 7 throughout New England.

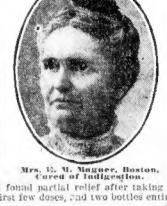
CIGARMAKERS' LABEL.

The label committee of cigarmakers' Union No. 97 laid out plans for 1905 at its meeting at No. 11 Appleton street. The cigarmakers' label will be boomed to an extent that is has never been in the Sullivan street.

Indigestion Cured by Quinona

You Feel Better All Over—Makes Rich Blood.

Mrs. E. M. Magner, 95 Warwick street, Roxbury district, Boston, says: "Quinona cured me of indigestion from which I suffered for a long time.



Mrs. E. M. Magner, Boston, Cured of Indigestion.

I found partial relief after taking the first few doses, and two bottles entirely

APPLEYARD MAY FIGHT

Possibility That Boston Promoter Will Resist Extradition to Buffalo.

COUNSEL IS UNDECIDED

Arthur E. Appleyard, a State street speculator, who was indicted yesterday on the charge of grand larceny by the Erie County, New York, Grand Jury, may fight extradition.

It was said when he was first accused in connection with the failure of the German Bank of Buffalo that Appleyard would go there to face charges without trying to evade extradition. What he will do when New York officers with papers authorizing his arrest reach Boston is a question.

T. H. Williams is his Boston counsel. When asked the plans of Appleyard in regard to the indictments Mr. Williams said to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter:

"We have heard nothing official as yet, and cannot say whether Mr. Appleyard will fight extradition until we know the precise nature of the charge against him.

HELP WANTED—Male.

School for Watchmaking.

YOUNG MEN—There is a steady demand for competent watchmakers and engravers. We will guarantee to teach anyone the watchmaker's trade, or engraving, in a practical way. Call or write 24 High Street, Boston.

A MAN of energy, ability and education to secure large list. Young man need not apply unless $30 a week and not afraid to work for it. C. E. Lane, 204 Washington st.

A GOOD CANVASSER can make from $4 to $6 per day selling our goods. Apply at once to THE RUSS MFG. CO., 392 Atlantic st.

AT ONCE—COMMERCIAL REPORTER—Do you wish a high grade mercantile or clerical position? If so, send us your address, as we have a number of good positions in good cities. BOUGHTON & WARE, 304 Washington st.

TAILORS—4 or 5 men only on chevron. Summer st.

WANTED—Men for railroad clerks, stirrup boys; $75 Washington or 116 Canal st.

CHAIR MAKERS WANTED, with or without experience; established trade; good pay. GOULD CHAIR CO., Berkley st.

ENERGETIC workers everywhere to distribute circulars; sure; advertising matter; good pay; no canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., Boston.

EARN $10 weekly in spare time at home; copying, drawing; ideal; no; 1297 B way.

GO WEST cheap. Buffalo, Montreal, Detroit, San Francisco, $33 Washington st, room 746 Cahill building.

JACKSONVILLE, $13.75. Washington, $17.75. Montreal, $6.75. New York, $2.40. Cheap tickets to Cincinnati, COLUMBUS and Washington st, 746 Cahill building.

THE OFFICE of the fall include: Flood marshal, T. Heagney; floor director, P. J. Kelly; assistant floor director, E. B. Minton; chief of aids, H. Clayton.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' BALL.

Photo-Engravers' Union No. 5 has completed arrangements for its annual ball at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday, February 14.

The officers of the ball are: Chairman, Walter Holcomb; secretary, James A. Hammond, Stephen H. Weller, John Kling, Robert Wilson, Joseph J. Burns, Charles Guyette, John Maguire, Joseph J. Burns, Charles H. Allen and Edward J. Flanigan.

LABOR NOTES.

Woodworkers' Union No. 6 reported that the initiations were for a good business this Spring.

The Cambridge Grocery and Provision Clerks will conduct a social dance at Odd Fellows' Hall, Cambridgeport, to-night, and a pronounced success is expected.

The new union of stablemen in the North and West Ends and Charlestown and East Boston was instituted at a meeting in Grand Central Hall, Sullivan street.

IRON MOLDERS' DONATION.

Secretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union, acknowledges the receipt of $25 from Molders' Union No. 106 for the Fall River textile workers.

PLUMBERS' ANNUAL BALL.

Local 12, 0fflo, of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103, addressed Plumbers' Union No. 12 on the advisability of a reorganization of the twenty-four building trades of this city.

Arrangements were completed for the annual ball, to be held next Friday night in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The officers of the ball include: Floor marshal, T. Heagney; floor director, P. J. Kelly; assistant floor director, E. B. Minton; chief of aids, H. Clayton.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN wanted; steady position; must be willing to begin at small salary; apply 9 to 10 a. m. to-day, 9 Temple place, room 1.

WANTED—Young man to learn the printing business

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

HUB RUNNERS TO START IN LONG RACE

Special to the Boston American.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Sam Mellor, of the Yonkers A. C., of New York, has entered the Marathon run, which will be held under the auspices of the Missouri A. C. in April. Thomas Hicks, of Boston, has promised to enter the event.

Last November Mellor won the Hamilton road race of nineteen miles in record-breaking time. He covered the distance in 1h. 48m., which is three seconds faster than the former record, held by John Caffry.

Mellor won the Pan-American Marathon at Buffalo in 1901, and finished third in the 1900 Boston A. A. Marathon, behind John Caffry, who broke the record, and George Davis, the Indian long-distance runner.

In his letter announcing his entry into the race he has already begun training for the St. Louis event, but will be here a week or two before the race to go over the course.

John Caffry, of Canada, the holder of the world's record for the twenty-mile run in 2h. 29m., has been invited to contest, and a favorable reply is expected.

The promoters of the race are also expecting to hear from Mike Spring, the winner of the last Boston A. A. Marathon. Spring, like Mellor, started in the Olympic race, and kept pace with the Yonkers runner for about ten miles, when he was compelled to retire.

As the race will be run in April, when the weather is chilly or cool, it is expected that these Northerners will make a better showing, as the climate at this season more closely resembles that of their own territory.

M'CARTHY GOES TO HOLY CROSS

Tom McCarthy, the old National League ball player, enters tomorrow upon his duties as coach of the Holy Cross baseball team at Worcester. His contract called for him to begin the first of February, but on account of studies at the college many of the candidates will not be able to report until to-morrow or possibly Friday.

Mac is unable to tell what kind of a team he will have, as he has not seen the college since last spring. However, he is confident that enough material will be furnished by the freshman class to make up for the loss of Sennott and Noonan, who are now playing professionally.

WILL ACCEPT BALL'S OFFER

Special to the Boston American.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 1.—Lanky Bob Fitzsimmons says he'll accept the offer of Clark Ball, of New York, for a match with Jack Gardner, for $25,000, at Paterson, providing a deposit of the purse is made in New York.

LEWIS FOUGHT DECKER TAMELY

Special to the Boston American.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—George Decker and Harry Lewis fought tamely before the Manhattan A. C. Eddie Hanlon was scheduled to go on, but refused on account of the small size of the house.

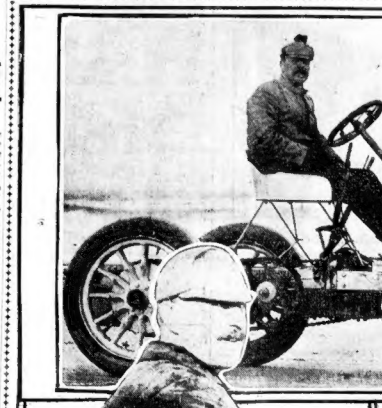
TAYLOR'S CASE HEARD FEB. 14

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.— The case of Jack Taylor, the referee, on charges against him in connection with the game played in Pittsburg July 20, 1904, between St. Louis and Pittsburg, will come up before the National League directors on February 14, at the request of President Robinson, of the Cardinals.

LEWIS MATCHED WITH BRIGGS

The Douglas A. C. has signed Jimmy Briggs and Willie Lewis to appear before their club next Tuesday night, in a fifteen-round bout. It is expected this will be the best boxing attraction ever put on at the Chelsea Club, as the Golding boy recently beat Martin Canole in nine rounds.

H. L. BOWDEN, IN HIS 120 H. P. CAR THAT BROKE WORLD'S MILE RECORD IN 32 4-5 s.



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BOWDEN'S MILE IS TALK OF MOTORDOM

Bowden Went Only Four-fifths Secs. Slower Than Empire State Express

Herbert L. Bowden, of the Bay State Automobile Association, went a mile in 32 4-5s.

This is going at the rate of 110 miles an hour.

Bowden's time is the fastest ever made by any automobilist in the world.

The mark is but fractions of a second slower than that made by the Empire State Express on the New York Central road.

The Watch City dare-devil says that he will send that record by the hounds before many weeks.

Bowden's car went twice as fast as Bobby Waddell when he rode his record lap mile in 1:06 3-5s.

Special to the Boston American.

ORMOND HOTEL, Fla., Feb. 1.—**H. L. Bowden, of Boston, broke all previous auto records here when he covered the mile, in the closing event of the meeting, in 32 4-5s.**

Few who attended the races, or, in fact, few the country over, expected to see any such low mark created by a motor-driven car.

Bowden's time for the kilometer was not officially clocked, or else he would have established a new record for this event also. As it was, several watchers snapped his time at 20 4-5s.

Bowden's mark for the mile was timed by Starter Fred Wagner, automatic timer, who has been used successfully throughout the meeting. Therefore the record is beyond dispute.

When Bowden made an unofficial mile last week in 34 1-5 seconds, auto fans said the wind aided him, and it would have been impossible to have gone so fast under any other conditions.

When it was decided to go for the mile, the course was in fine shape and a good breeze was blowing from the north, east and the trial being to the south. His car, a 120-horsepower Napier, was under the open light racing machine class, and the added weight, which, owing to the rules governing the event, was not permitted to be removed in the several events of the meeting proper, which fact, together with a cracked cylinder on his lighter car, prevented Bowden from capturing any of the tournament trophies.

Drove Three Miles Along Beach.

Everything being in readiness, Bowden drove his car about three miles down the beach, where he got a good fast start, fairly flying over the automatic at the start. His speed was like that of a projectile thrown from a heavy gun. His great white machine fairly leaped into the distance, and disappeared from sight faster than the wind. So fast did the machine move that it was impossible to recognize it or the brown-clad driver, except as a flash, and the sound following the distance and steering good and true.

Never once did the great machine waver from the track, but steadily it moved, and in a twinkling the report of a pistol shot announced the completion of the first trial and the six watches showed that but 32 4-5 seconds had elapsed between the start and the finish of this, the greatest feat in the annals of automobiling.

Upon reaching the start at the conclusion of his ride, The BOSTON AMERICAN man asked Bowden how it felt to travel at such a rate. He said: "It's hard to say. You know you were travelling. It's the fastest I ever experienced. I only took the mile posts for the kilometre mark and went fully a mile beyond the last mark before I fully realized that I had covered the mile. Yes, it was a great fast ride."

Walter Christie, with the machine of his own design, then took a look at the course, and although he travelled fast, the kilometre in 29 seconds, and the mile in [illegible].

Macdonald, the darling freshman, with 110 seconds, this speed in comparison with that of Bowden's appears slow indeed.

MacDonald Tries His Luck.

When Denis Fortune has of late played Bowden tricks, was the last man to try to get record work out of his machine. It was supposed that the speedy motor was suffering from the effects of the 250-mile race, but several watchers caught it at 80½, the wheels round being 21 2-5s, mile in Brie d'Angond, Belgium, in the last fall.

Bowden used the record-breaking mile at the ormond Beach, Florida, race.

He is the first American who held the world's record for the distance, and a Massachusetts man at that.

Bowden's time of last year, 59s, looks like a mountain beside Bowden's.

Sartori Broke Record.

The race was won by Sartori in A. G. Vanderbilt's car, making 4.59¾ miles in time, 45.30, net time, 40.20, beating the world's record of 40.49 2-5, made by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., last year. Frederick, in Mr. Stanley's car, was second, handicap 1.30, actual time, 45.30 4-5, net time 41.48 4-5. Canant was third, handicap 1.30, actual time, 45.30, net time 41.48 4-5. The best time was made by H. W. Fletcher in his 90-horsepower, in 28.57 1-5, but did not win the race, as Sartori, however, establishes a new record for fifty miles.

The second event was the twenty mile race for the E. R. Thomas motor car trophy, straight away, with two minutes handicap. Starter, Fred Wagner; judges, Mr. Shanley, Mr. Carr, Frederick, driving, Mr. Vanderbilt's car; Sartori, driving, E. R. Thomas's car; Fletcher driving, William Kissam's car, and Arthur E. MacDonald. The result of the race was as follows: First, Sartori, 25.25 2-5; second, Wagner, 15.34; third, Fletcher, 15.56 4-5; fourth, Sartori, 16.01; fifth, Frederick, 16.27 3-5.

The best previous time for twenty miles was made here last year, 17.36, by W. K. Vanderbilt.

The third event was the ten-mile Ormond Derby, for the Major C. J. S. Miller cup. It had three starters.

Macdonald won, time 6.15; Thomas second, time 6.18 4-5; Frederick, in Sartori's car, third, time 7.25 2-5. Macdonald's time established a new ten-mile record, beating Thomas's time of 6.31 4-5, made this year. Frederick's time, 7.25 2-5, made last year, is the only other record.

BALDWIN HAS LOTS OF WORK ON HAND

Mattie Baldwin is now in Lawrence preparing for his bout with Young Kenney in that place Friday night. Mattie is now under the management of Billy Hamilton, who also has charge of Willie Meek. Charlestown's prodigy, Billy Southerworight has got down to business in earnest and has a series of contests on with some of the best boys in his class.

After the bout with Kenney he is due to meet Chester Goodwin, Pinkie Evans and possibly Jimmy Walsh.

* * *

Artie Simms stands ready to meet Chester Goodwin at 128 pounds, and there is a possibility of those boys coming together before long. It would be a grand display of science, as both are masters in the ring, and their willingness to keep the pace warm is assurance that the bout would be interesting all the way through.

* * *

George Gunther, the Melbourne Kangaroo, is after a match with Tommy Sullivan, the fast welterweight of Lawrence, and will meet him at 142 pounds. As Melody will not meet Gunther on account of drawing the color line, a match with Sullivan would show how the Australian compares with the Charlestown boy, as Sullivan's draw with Melody last week shows that they are evenly matched.

There will be a clashing of local stars at the Douglas A. C. on Friday night, and plenty of action will develop with the card that Matchmaker Jack Sound has drawn up. All Chelsea will want to see Joe Nelson on the boards again, as he is one of the best in Rockland, and with Young Bengazi as an opponent there will be fast doing in the ten-round bill. Then Fred Palmer will have the Buffalo Sunflower's colors to carry, and while good things have been heard about this Buffalo wonder, as he is made of the rugged stuff. This should be a whirlwind affair, as Sidney is out to win by the express route.

* * *

Eddie Gardner, the Australian Kid, is after the headliners in the 110-115-pound class. He is ready to meet any one in the country, weigh in at 3 o'clock or ringside, and mentions Jimmy Walsh or Rouse O'Brien.

* * *

Tommy English of Cambridge is matched with Young Barrish, the newsboy scrapper, in the main bout at Revere, N. H., Feb. 14.

* * *

Johnnie Mahan of Cambridge, one of the toughest boys in the 115-pound class, wants to see more activity shown in his opponents and have them come out to meet him.

HYLAND KNOCKED OUT BY NEIL IN FIFTEENTH

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Over 2,000 sports saw Frankie Neil, the Tacoma lightweight go fifteen vicious rounds with Dick Hyland, the undefeated amateur of the coast and with a punch, born of ring experience, send Hyland into dreamland.

Neil beat the lanternjawed champion by an even margin in every round, but was forced to the lowers that he is capable of regaining his lost laurels by battling one of the cleverest boys who ever entered a local ring.

That the defeat of Hyland was not due to his lack of fighting abilities was demonstrated early in the game, for although he showed symptoms of stage fright during the early rounds he soon got down to the business of the night and as a moment before the final punch caught him on the jaw, he was well on the road to victory. The wise ones at the ringside said that had the bout gone the limit Hyland would have been declared the winner.

He gave Neil a good punch, squatted him in ring tactics, and was strong when the knockout punch fell him. Neil's left swing following a knockdown did the trick. Neil was a 2 to 1 favorite from the start.

Fought Evenly to Thirteenth.

Up to the thirteenth round there was little to choose between the two little fellows. In the fourth, Neil had a shade the better of the honors, while in the sixth, seventh and ninth Hyland's superior ring craft got a bit Hylandward. The next, second, third, fourth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds were dead heats.

The youngsters mixed it up with speed and cleverness, lolling heads back and forth, ducking with their smashes, but no lasting damage was done.

In the thirteenth Hyland handed Neil a jolt on Frankie's heart a couple of times, and of them making the champ wince.

They broke even to the fourteenth after a series of ripping exchanges and answered to the going in the fifteenth fit to go any distance apparently.

Neil opened the festivities with a couple of light jolts, and drew away from a right swing. At the next attempt with right Hyland landed, but did little damage. Neil reached the lad eye twice with left, and later landed on the skin from the bridge of Hyland's nose.

They went in straight lefts mutually, and then Hyland rammed in a fierce one. Neil's straight left came in again, and then Hyland went under the ropes with a full left swing on the jaw.

The back of his head struck the floor, and when Eddie Kane had him back in the corner and smashed him with left swings, Hyland was knocked down twice, and on the second he was counted out.

Hyland's Fall Did Trick.

The sudden finish gave everybody a jolt and the sports are yet telling each other how it happened. The best explanation probably is that the fall, not the blow, did the business. It was little or none better than a chance slip, and a mighty long range one, that did the trick. Hyland was fairly torn with the strain, strength and cleverness up to that time to happen and a chance slip lucky enough to land. There is no doubt that the new comer would have given Neil a fight with all of Frankie's laurels that Hyland's were clipped yesterday, but it's all over now, and the two men will never meet again. No one concerned, not even Neil himself, was down deep probably, is satisfied with the outcome, and the sports of the coast will turn out strong for the little fellows whenever they line up for another battle.

PASSING EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

BY A. H. C. MITCHELL.

Sam Crane, the baseball expert of the New York Evening Journal, has written an article for that paper, in which he takes issue with President Johnson's views, recently expressed, in which Mr. Johnson favors four strikes and four balls.

Mr. Crane's points seem to be good. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Johnson desired to be taken seriously as favoring four balls and four strikes. He put the remarks out as a feeler, no doubt.

Mr. Crane says: "This question arises: Is the pitcher's predominance so overpoweringly evident just now that any such radical change is necessary? If the batter is warranted? Without doubt such a change would increase batting, but would the change lead any additional interest to the games?

"The public showed by the enormous patronage accorded baseball last season, and it was the banner year in the long history of the game, that the present rules were entirely and thoroughly satisfactory. As it is the patrons of the game, the great public, that is to be catered to, it would appear as if it would be the most sensible course to stand pat until those who support the game show dissatisfaction.

"The general public desire and demand close and exciting contests. Last year's rules surely afforded them these. Then, why change? If it were certain that the races for the pennant in the two big leagues would be as close as they were last season under the proposed or advocated changes of the rules, then there might be some reason or excuse for the new departure; but four strikes instead of three would be an experiment a bit too radical.

"Let us not change the elements, but in the ones that follow I think Mr. Crane has struck the keynote of the whole business.

"Why try to pull the pitchers off their high pedestal of popularity? Certainly there have been no more popular players on the teams than the successful twirlers. Just think of the fame that Chesbro, McGinnity, Matheweson, Young, Dineen and other favorite box artists have reached? No such lasting sentiment would surround a batter or fielder. He would have a home run record for a while. And it is this sentimental heroic though it may be, that should be nursed, for it manufactures fans by the wholesale, and the more baseball fans the more success for the great national game. Why not leave well enough alone? Why not let the batters be a bigger attraction? Why pitchers like Chesbro, McGinnity and Matheweson draw thousands of patrons, where our like 'Sandow' Meyers, with his phenomenal batting, draws but units. I have known of untold numbers of local lovers of the game who would not go to see the pitch hefter they would attend games, and Mathewson and Chesbro years ago saved the National League.

"It is not the batters that fans are attracted to ball games principally. At the Metropolitan Opera House in simply a question of the supremacy of the best tenors. Caruso at the Metropolitan or Kronberg or Sembrich in the east or the opera will not draw. For one baseball and grand opera are on a common plane.

'DUKE' FARRELL TO SIGN AGAIN

Now that he has reduced his weight some thirty pounds through plenty of exercise, Charles Farrell, the veteran catcher, has decided to get back into harness with the Boston Nationals again, and will come into form to talk to our business matters with President Taylor.

SOUTH BOSTON IN LEAD.

South Boston Higher basketball team won a decisive victory in the Dorchester gymnasium last evening, defeating the Dorchester Juniors in first actual defeat at home in five years, the score being 23 to 20. The winners now have a clear lead for the inter-schedule championship pennant.

SIELOFF WON AGAIN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1.—The bout between Otto Sieloff of Chicago and Charlie Coffey of Brooklyn resulted in Sieloff getting the decision in a fifteen-round go, Coffey a bad beating.

Notes of the Diamond.

When the big league teams begin to drift through the South they will run up against pitchers and backwoods players from every second league in the country. They will see also many young stars, at whom their managers will cast avaricious eyes, and watch closely in the future; and they will see instantly those old timers whose days of usefulness in the big league are past, leaving them closing out a living in the ranks of the minors.

To Cleveland fans this will be of especial interest, as the Blues will go through this entire territory and play many Southern League teams before the season that marks the beginning of Springtime gives way into ripe July Time.

* * *

That the Detroit Baseball Club is leaving no stone unturned to round together a winning team is evident by a deal which is now pending between that club and the Washington team. Manager Raymour is after a strong catching staff, and to that end negotiations have been started.

Although not officially announced, it is learned that the Detroit club has offered Washington Catcher Lew Drill and a cash consideration for the release of Malcolm Kittridge, who is now making his home in Detroit. The deal is now pending. Washington having made no reply, as yet. Drill came to Detroit from Washington last season and is not the backstop that Kittridge has been for years.

In this connection, it is also known that Detroit will purchase the release of Fred Beebow from Cleveland, if the Blues will sell.

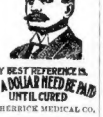
* * *

Joseph O'Brien, the new president of the American Association, says:

"I am president of the entire American Association, and not any one faction in the league. I am out to make a record for myself, and in order to do it must deal with absolute honesty. I propose to spend all my time in managing the league's affairs, with headquarters in Chicago. I can visit five or three towns in the league each week if necessary. This will afford me an opportunity to judge for myself the work the umpires I select. I realize the hardest proposition I have to deal with is the umpire question, and I am going to do my very best to give the association the best corps it has ever had. Mr. Grillo had signed four men, but I am under no obligation to keep them, and with the exception of Billy Hart I have not decided whether to retain them or not. There will be no bullying of umpires if there is any way to stop it. I will make changes when I have seen and decided for myself personally."

DR. HERRICK CURES MEN

My Guarantee Is: "Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured."



PIT BEST REFERENCES. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

Varicocele. I cure this disease without operation, and under my treatment the congested condition soon disappears, the parts are restored to their natural condition, vigor and strength and healthy circulation are re-established.

Stricture. I cure stricture without the knife or instrument by an application which acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by my gradual dilatation. My treatment is painless and in no way interferes with your business duties.

Loss of Manly Vigor. You may be leaking in the power of manhood and not realize it. If so, I will show you. Nerve lost vigor, vim and vigor of vitality, the loss of which may be the result of indiscretion, exposure or overwork, can be restored.

Contagious Blood Poison may be in its primary stage. It may have existed for years. Mercury has been brought on your system. Nature tries hard to throw it off. Sores appear, ulcers form in the mouth, pimples break out on the skin, hair falls, bones ache, glands in the groin swell. I cure you to stay cured. I purify the blood, and you will never have a return of the disease. Your skin will clear, your hair will grow, your bones will cease aching, and you will be a well man.

Private Diseases. Newly contracted cases cured. All burning, painful urination, inflammation and unnatural discharges stopped in 24 hours; cures effected in 7 days.

Chronic Disorders of Men Cured [illegible] NERVES, LOSSES, DRAINS, affected parts, NERVOUS DEBILITY, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES, RUPTURE, BLOOD, SKIN DISEASES, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES.

DR. HERRICK MEDICAL CO., 37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Consultation Free.

DR. HERRICK MEDICAL CO. 37 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

MEN

IF DISEASED OR IN TROUBLE, CALL ON ME AT ONCE. MY GUARANTEE FOR A PERFECT CURE. I PAY ME WHEN CURED, YOU TO BE THE JUDGE. I never fail to cure to stay cured any man whose case I accept for treatment. For this reason I have the largest practice of any specialist in Boston. FIRST I CURE YOU, THEN YOU PAY ME.

NO CHARGE FOR MEDICINES

In any case as I give a written, binding guarantee to cure to stay cured all diseases of men by Dr. COLLINS' New and Marvelous Method. Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England; graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; surgeon superintendent New Zealand Government Emigrant Service; graduate Surgical and Medical Institute, Vienna, Austria; graduate University of Paris, France; specialist in all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men. Varicocele, Blood Poison, Loss of Manly Power, Errors of Youth, Desire for Early Marriage, all Kinds, Gonorrhea, Gleet and all private troubles. Consultation free. If you cannot call, write for my question blank. Treatment by mail or express everywhere. Remember, you need not pay one dollar until cured.

Office Hours 9 to 5. Sun. days 10 to 1. DR. COLLINS Medical Institute 11 Beach Park.

New Hotel Plaza, off Columbus av., Boston, Mass. (All Columbus av. cars stop at Berwick Park.)

Are you satisfied with your present physician.

If not—Consult

DR. LOUGEST

The Most Reliable and Only True Specialist in Boston.

DR. LOUGEST

Cures Varicocele, Hydrocele and Stricture without an operation, and stops unnatural discharges within three days

Lost Manhood, seminal weakness, effects of youthful indiscretions, nervous debility, pimples and blotches, hair falling out, loss of memory and energy, impotence, chronic pains, discharges and all private diseases quickly, permanently cured. Also Kidney and Bladder troubles, gravel, stricture, ulcers, strictures, varicocele and diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs cured in a short time without the use of mercury or hindrance from business.

Consultation Free

either by mail or at Dr. Lougest's office, also a free examination, if needed with the X-Ray light, by consulting Dr. Lougest. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily. Sundays and Washington's Birthday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Dr. Lougest is a graduate of Diseases of Men.

Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays included. Dr. Lougest is the only specialist in Boston who has [illegible] patients.

313 DR. LOUGEST COLUMBUS AVENUE BOSTON, MASS.

Near Back Bay Station.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN

The Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless and not astringent or poisonous. Prevents contagion. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.

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Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

PRICE

Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

The Dulness of Married Life, by Dorothy Dix

The "Before and After" of Married Life and the Part Played in the Dulness by the Dollar and the Man

IT is the first song that a young couple strikes in married life, and that folks the romance out of matrimony, is the wife's total inability to wrestle successfully with the household problem, the second is the money question.

The first disillusions the years.

The second smashes the woman's ideals into smithereens.

Somebody—doubtless a matrimonial promoter—once announced the cheery theory that marriage was a real economy because two people can live cheaper than one, and most men are taken in by this fallacy.

They even marry on it, and when they find that it isn't true—that it takes twice as much food for two as one, and four times as much house rent, and ten times as many clothes when the other one is a woman, it gives the man a shock of surprise from which he never recovers as long as he lives.

He wasn't prepared for it.

He had expected sportive cupids to play about his pathway, and instead of that the bill collector camps upon his trail, and it makes him grumpy, not so much because he is not willing to pay as because he did not expect to have to pay.

It is a sentiment with a price tag on it, and he grumbles at the price.

For the woman the disillusionment is even more complete. Nobody but a woman ever knows the agony of the hour of enlightenment when she gets the first intimation that she and the household expenses she represents are considered a burden.

This isn't what she married for, either.

During the days of courtship the lover lavished every luxury upon her.

The husband complains at supplying her with the necessities of life.

While he wooed her he swore that he asked no greater privilege of Heaven than the pleasure of providing for her. As soon as they are married he talks of having to support her.

Before they were married he delighted in bestowing gifts and treats upon her.

After they are married he cavils at her car fare.

As a girl she had thought of the position of a wife as being one of considered independence.

When she is married she finds that she is a dependent who has her dependence continually thrown in her face.

She had pictured matrimony as an elysium in which she would be taken care of and protected from the world by a husband who would be a Prince Beautiful.

She finds it the only situation in life in which a woman has to beg for the money she earns.

Practically every wife works harder for a husband than she could be hired to work for any employer, but not one wife in a thousand gets anything for it but her board and clothes.

She has no separate allowance.

She has no money that she can spend on personal gratification. Every cent must be accounted for, and when the monthly bills come in the average husband acts precisely as if she had stolen every mouthful of the food charged on the grocery and butcher bills, and had worn all of the clothes on the dry goods bills, and had absorbed every particle of the heat and light for the coal and gas bills.

Is it any wonder that married life that is set to the tune of the husband's complaint over the family expenses gets to be the dead march of a woman's soul instead of the wedding song that she had expected it to be?

It is man's attitude on the financial problem that strips the glamor from married life for women and turns it from poetry into prose, and if there were no money question in the home we should hear very little of the divorce question.

If men would state their position on this matter as candidly before marriage as they do after marriage, there would be precious few more weddings.

If a man would say to a girl that if she married him she would have to ask him for every dollar, and wheedle and cajole him out of it; that every time she bought a new dress, or a new hat, she would have to endure his sarcastic comments on her extravagance, and that the arrival of the monthly bills would provoke a storm that would scare her out of her wits, the girl would say "no" every time.

She would prefer to earn her own living in some easier and more peaceable way.

The position that men take in regard to their wives and money is the most illogical and unreasonable thing on earth. Every man, worthy of the name, expects to support his family. Probably he wants to do it, since it is a self-imposed obligation that he takes upon himself.

Yet when he has to do it he does it with the grumble and moaning of a martyr. It may be that men's complaints about supporting their wives and their families cost them is merely a little method they call attention to their virtues, but it is a fact that confessedly sensible married life for the woman who is the wife of a man who is worth enough to do this and your future happiness depends on knowing absolutely whether you can or whether you should marry him, it might be that you would have a long, miserable life of repentance.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX—

I am a young girl, nineteen years old, and for two years I have been going with a young man seven years older than myself. He loves me and I also love him. He has asked me to marry him, but my parents object. They say he is too old, and are in favor of the West Side. I know nothing of his parents. Will you kindly tell me how to act?

W. B.

Newfoundland.

I do not think the difference in your ages an obstacle, but I do think it a good thing to know a little more about a man before marrying him, and, as the two years you have been keeping company with him you have had a chance to study him, and at least know whether he is in a position to get married. I should do nothing hasty, however, and would try to find out a little more about him first.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX—

I have become very much interested in your talks to the "love lorn." I have read them almost constantly and I would like advice. I am deeply in love with a young man about twenty and I am eighteen. I have been going with him for over a year and I know he loves me, but he can not trust me. If I go away he does not seem to trust me. Do you think we ought to wait, until he thinks I do love him with a love that will last till death parts us?

VERY ANXIOUS.

Boston.

It seems to me that if this young man cared for you as he should before thinking of marriage, there would be no doubt in his mind as to whether he could trust you or not. As you have been keeping company for so short a period I should wait two or three years. You are very young to think of marrying and in the next two or three years may meet some one who professes the same religion he does on you do and for whom you may care more than you do for this young man.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX—

Please give me your advice. In the home where I board is a young man with whom I am deeply in love. Now, though he does not pay me any attention, he does notice me, and when I look at him he blushes. I would like to get acquainted with him, but my parents object. They say he is too old, and are in favor of the West Side. I know nothing of his parents. Will you kindly tell me how to act?

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First Aid To The Lovelorn

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX—

Last Summer I met a young man about five years my senior. He is a different religion than I am and I supposed I should not go with him, but I love him very much. I am eighteen years of age. What do you advise me to do?

DAPPLE.

Attleboro.

WHILE a difference in religion need not prevent two people from marrying, it has been the cause of a great deal of unhappiness, because the matter was not thoroughly discussed and settled for all time before marriage. However, I should not let it worry me for awhile. You are very young to think of marrying and in the next two or three years may meet some one who professes the same religion he does on you do and for whom you may care more than you do for this young man.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX—

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Have You Got A Chafing Dish?

If You Haven't, Here's the Way to Get One for Nothing

WHAT is home without a chafing dish?

Without this wonderful culinary invention, that ranks equally with the steam engine and the electric telegraph, domestic life is little better than camping out.

So, if you haven't got one you know you ought to have one, and here's the way to get one for nothing.

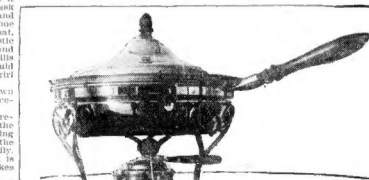
Even if you haven't got a chafing dish, you certainly know how to cook on one. No one nowadays could be as uncivilized as not to know that. And you've got some pet little chafing dish recipe that's the best ever. Of course you have!

Write it out and send it to the BOSTON AMERICAN right away.

For each of the five best recipes received before Sunday, February 5, the sender will get one splendid, up-to-date chafing dish, as shown in the picture.

So, if your home is without a chafing dish after February 5 it's your own fault.

Address Chafing Dish Editor, HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN.



Scallops a la Newberg

Drain one pint of scallops, cover with boiling water and let stand for five minutes, drain, boil three eggs twenty minutes and rub the yolks through a sieve. Add to them one gill of sweet cream, blend to a smooth paste. Put two tablespoons butter and one of flour in chafing dish, when worked together add eggs and cream. As soon as mixture boils add scallops, one half teaspoon salt, dash of pepper and very little mace, stir constantly until hot, boil five minutes and serve at once.

MRS. M. A. PAGE.

No. 90 Cambridge street, Portland, Me.

Tomatoes a l'Oeuf

Put the solid part of a can of tomatoes in the chafing dish with a small pinch of soda, stir a little and let it come to a boil, then add pepper and salt and four squares or pats of butter. When it boils again add two beaten eggs. Let it cook for three minutes, then pour it upon six slices of hot buttered toast. Very rich and delicious.

MRS. M. W. BROWN.

No. 314 Newbury street, Brockton.

Oyster Rarebit

One cup oysters, two tablespoons butter; one-half pound cheese, cut fine; one-quarter teaspoon salt, a few grains of cayenne, two eggs, six slices of toast. Parboil the oysters and remove the tough muscle, drain and reserve the liquor; melt the butter, all the cheese, salt and cayenne, beat the eggs, add the oyster liquor and add, gradually, to the melted cheese, add oysters and serve on toast.

MATTIE LOUISE CLOUGH.

No. 1, School street, Chelsea.

Chafing Dish Steak

Three-quarter pound tenderloin steak, one tablespoon butter, same flour, half teaspoon extract beef, half Spanish onion chopped fine, Spanish pepper, half can button mushrooms.

Mix flour, butter, extract and half pint boiling water together; add onion and pepper; then lay steak and finely mushrooms.

MRS. W. W. SMITH.

No. 60 Harvard street.

Cheese Fondue

Mix in the following order two cups milk, three-fourths cup crumbs, one-half pound cheese cut small, yolks of two eggs, two tablespoons melted butter, one-eighth teaspoon cayenne, three-fourths teaspoon salt, two whites of eggs. Cook until creamy. This dish makes a substantial course for a Sunday night supper.

MRS. WILLIAM NOTT.

No. 5 Greenwood terrace, Somerville.

Sauted Sweetbread

Clean sweetbreads, boil twenty minutes, chill and dry thoroughly. Split in halves and season with salt and pepper; cover with well-beaten eggs and crumbs and cook till a delicate brown in boiling butter in a blazer.

MRS. J. J. DUVAL.

No. 605 Seventh street, South Boston.

By Winifred Black

It Depends Altogether Upon the Woman Whether She Can Be Happy, Though Single

A CERTAIN distinguished educator has come out with an array of figures by means of which he says he proves that the college girl does not marry either so early or so often as the boarding school girl.

I hope that the educator has made a mistake somewhere, for if the higher education really does unfit women for marriage, the higher education for women ought to go.

Marriage is the natural state for women, just as it is for men, and anything that educates women away from nature is a bad thing, no matter how many high sounding names we call it.

Can a woman be happy though single?

It depends upon the woman.

There are some women who are born old maids.

They may marry and bring up large families of children, but they are old maids to the end of time. I went to the funeral of one such person once and I feared all the time that the dead woman would rise from her coffin and protest because the wreaths were not laid thereon with absolutely mathematical exactness.

She was a good woman and a generous-hearted woman, but she made her husband and her children so uncomfortable all her life by her little nagging, nimmy-pimmy ways that it was really hard for them to mourn her sincerely.

That woman never should have married.

She would have been much happier single, as a good plough horse is happier in the field than he would be on the race course.

Happiness is not entirely a matter of environment alone, or of temperament alone.

It is a matter of fitness to environment.

You can make the best hunting dog in the world perfectly useless and miserable by trying to make a house cat of him.

I know a woman who is happier living in a bull bedroom in a boarding house than she would be in a palace with a man's whims to consult.

I have seen a woman with all that money, position and influence could bring her perfectly miserable in a beautiful home because she had to live in that home alone.

I believe that the boarding house woman is abnormal and that the other woman is normal, but the poor abnormals have to live after all, and they are wise to recognize their limitations and live up to them.

If my little girl grows up to be a normal woman I hope she'll be married.

I'd rather she would marry the poorest stick of a man on earth than that she should not marry at all.

I want her to go through the gamut of wholesome, natural, human experience.

No woman is a whole woman who has not married and borne children.

No man is a real man who has not taken upon himself the responsibility for some absolutely dependent creature.

The single woman looks at the world through a twisted pane of glass.

The married woman may have a clouded outlook, but it's straight, anyway.

The bachelor maid sounds well, but the bachelor maid doesn't wear well.

She's all right at twenty-five, but thirty sees her either a soured, disappointed woman or an aggressive person who carries a perpetual challenge to all the world in her manner.

The sweetest woman I ever knew is an old maid. She gave up her sweetheart to take care of a family of brothers and sisters who were suddenly cast upon her hands.

She is white, witty, good-natured and generous-hearted, but whenever I look straight into her eyes and see the wistful loneliness written there I want to hunt up the man who gave her up, back there in her radiant youth, and shake him till his foolish old teeth rattle in his easy-going head.

The brothers and sisters would have struggled up somehow, and all the better for them, and that sweet woman would have lived the sane, naturat, happy life of the married woman; the only life, between you and me, sisters in the faith, that ever made any sane woman half way happy since the world begun.

WINIFRED BLACK.

Woman's Page Letters

WANTS A NEUTRAL JUDGE

Editor Woman's Page:

The majority of June readers seem to agree that the question can never be settled because dark-haired persons prefer those with blonde hair and blonde—brunettes. Why not let John B. Rockefeller decide? He certainly is neutral or his photographs are wrong.

CHELSEA.

"IF—BUT THEY NEVER WHAT

Editor Woman's Page:

If girls were men
No tongue or pen
Can tell all they would do,
With iron hand
They'd rule the land
From Maine to Kalamazoo.
They'd close the doors
Of liquor stores,
And make the grafters shiver,
They'd pay the bills
And start the mills
Agoing in Fall River.
They'd stamp out
And reduce the price
Of motor suits and automobiles,
They'd fight the fires
And put rubber tires
On the elevated's roaring wheels,
For whereat gas
A law they'd pass
And perform such strenuous feats
As to end all wars
And that is Mars.
And straighten Boston's streets,
They'd make it neat
To every trust
An idle word would be worth living then!
But though 'tis a pity,
'Tis a pity 'tis true,
Girls never, never will be men.

N. Y. Z.

Clinton.

WOULD MEAN SOME CHANGES

Editor Woman's Page:

Where would the men come to?

There would be no more doctors to tend the people, for they would be all men. There would be no more fines for kissing on the Charles. We would throw away corsets, petticoats, $25 hats, etc. We would have all children and woman's rights. I'd rather be a girl because when you murder a girl you are sure to be saved, while a man is hanged in a minute.

A. D. CONWAY.

Worcester.

TOO LOVELY FOR WORDS

Editor Woman's Page:

I read with much interest the letter from "Mother" in which she asks for a poem to read to her children. I am sending a poem which I have found very helpful in my own home. I have also found it a great help in my work in the public schools. I hope "Mother" will find it helpful.

"Too lovely for words, too lovely for thought,
Too lovely for anything under the sun,
Too lovely for anything ever to be
Is the day when the work of the day is done."

Mrs. M. E. C.

Lynn.

THE 140-POUND BLONDE

Editor Woman's Page:

In all questions of dispute there is an authority to appeal to, as color is a matter of taste, and taste in this case of sentiment. We must appeal to sentiment as the authority. Who is sentimental? A painter painting over heard of a painter painting a blonde angel? His desire is to produce the most beautiful object he can imagine—and he paints a blonde woman. So I say the 140-pound blonde is the most beautiful object of womankind. She must be educated and refined, so as to give her that intelligent look from the eyes, for without it she may be pretty but never beautiful.

WILLIAM H. WILDER.

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Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present Day Life in Boston

Chapter CLV.

The Real Berradale.

UNFORTUNATELY for himself, continued the dismissal, John Berradale discovered the trick which had been so gratifying him.

Probably this was owing to the [illegible] mark upon the wrist of the child. I cannot say how this may be, but I know that his grief and rage were terrible to witness. He went to Valenski and threatened and prayed—but in vain. The clergy was obdurate.

"The boy is your own son," he said, "and he has a just claim to be your heir. I know him now and you will have to acknowledge to the world the history of your own disgrace a shameful story. Under these circumstances I should be even compelled to prove that the whole of your life is illegitimate. The facts admit of no argument. The true Berradale of to-day is not you, but I."

"But at least give me back my child," moaned the wretched man. "I love him—"

The child is dead," said Valenski coldly. It was probably a lie, but he wished to put an end to the matter at once and for all.

"You murdered him—you devil!"

"No. He was well tended—as well treated as are Vania's children. He died naturally of some infantile complaint."

John Berradale was powerless to do more. He had come to have the substituted child before he had discovered the fraud. His wife passionately adored her supposed offspring. To tell her the truth would have been equivalent to a death blow.

He yielded to circumstances. But the horror of his life became more than he could endure. He became, as we know, partially insane, and at last he died, a miserable, self-tormented man.

Harold, curiously enough, grew up without any indication of his brother's mental and bodily deformity. He was in every sense a fine specimen of American manhood, but the evil was in his blood, and it had some one to call it out.

John Berradale on his death left his angled affairs in the hands of the solicitor, Orlando Clare, a scrupulous individual, who soon became subservient to Valenski, and who cheated the unhappy Mrs. Berradale of the most insignificant remnant of her late lord's fortune. Her one idea in life was to save Harold—her own child, as she thought him—from any knowledge of the Adderly horrors. Cyril Basil died [illegible] probably she was never told how—and she hoped, no doubt, that Zorska, too, was dead before Harold attained his thirtieth year.

Valenski's tale ended with the substitution of Vania's child for that of the dead Berradale, with a statement that Mr. Berradale had accepted the inevitable and not in any way repudiated Harold and had subsequently retired into private life, and that now the rightful and acknowledged heir of the Berradales. When Harold is thirty he shall be told the truth of his parentage. Till then matters must continue as they are. Vania is quite safe at Adderley. Her three sons are here in the Grange under the charge of our friend French and of Mr. Grinstead, who acts for Mr. Borradale—and for me as well. We receive considerable sums of money, which I store at Adderley or in my own castle in Hungary. But we shall have more, for when Harold is of age he must recognize that the whole of the Berradale estates are Valenski property. But till then I can afford to wait."

"And what would you have me do?" I asked.

"I purpose placing Vania's children under your charge," he said. "Dr. French can visit them only occasionally. Grinstead is always in Boston. They have been allowed to run about wildly; if they were not the sons of my sister I should put them out of the way. She has an extraordinary affection for them, especially for Zorska. You can live here at the Grange, and Drara can return to you. The children pass at present under the name of Clare. Will you do this? While you are according to my wishes you shall be supplied by Dr. French with the drug you so long for; refuse, and you will again undergo the tortures with which you will die miserably. Later the e may be other work for you to do."

What choice had I but to accept? Drara returned to me. For a little while she exercised her fascination as of old, and to relieve my scruples of conscience I married her according to the rites of the Episcopal Church.

Of course, my life was ruined. I had once given brilliant promise, but there was little better than a mediocrity.

Their mother I never saw, though on regular occasions the children were taken to her. Drara, however, usually undertook this duty. Were of all, I had become a slave to the drug habit.

Will you and again, and that for but a few days at a time, could I absent myself. On these occasions I would go and stay with my only friend, the clergyman Fleetwood, who had rescued me from Vienna.

Sometimes Drara accompanied me on these visits. The little boy, Basil, struck up a great friendship with her; she seemed to have a peculiar fascination for him. She discovered the gipsy mark upon his brow, but she never dreamed that he was the very child who had been stolen from the Berradales. This was revealed to me by a few words accidentally spoken in my presence by the gypsy who had done the deed.

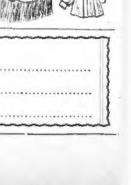
I did not know how to act. At first I was disposed to tell the truth to Mr. Fleetwood. But what was the good? Mr. Borradale was dead, and his wife was deeply attached to the child she thought her own. Little Basil was quite happy where he was. Would any interference be for the good of one or the other? Might I not, by doing so, cause fresh misery and reopen wounds that were at least partially healed?

[illegible] now no hope of realizing my ambitions. I was cut off from the world, the guardian of three insane children, one of whom was

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hearst's Boston American Pattern

LADIES' NORFOLK JACKET



No. 6,261—The new jackets for Spring are the ideal garments for the girl who likes the beaten track and very much for young women who prefer to be the favored few and to whom their box leaves a style that is easily handled by the home dressmaker. The jacket proper is very plain made, with seams in front and back extending to the shoulders. This is not only a novel but also a style easier fitted than the ordinary kind to be had ready-made. The sleeves are in regulation shape for wear and the closing is beautifully finished. The collar may, or may not be used, just as one desires. The sleeve is finished with a box plait also, and the neck edge of the coat may be generously cut. Any woman can make such a coat as this, and it is the work of only a few hours. Serge, cheviot or soft wool lengthwise coat cloth are commonly used and are just the thing for this model. This model may be used as the coat to a suit and any skirt will go nicely with it. Green cloth, silk or any coat material may be used.

Sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above pattern upon receipt of 10c cents to cover cost of handling, etc.

All orders should be directed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 220, Boston, Mass.

No. 6,261.

SIZE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

ARGUMENTS IN 80-CENT GAS FIGHT

AUERBACH SPEAKS FOR THE PEOPLE

No Decision to Be Rendered Until Capitalization Hearing Is Concluded.

BABSON LAST TO BE HEARD

The arguments of counsel in the fight for eighty-cent gas before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners have been made.

Attorney Junius T. Adderson, on behalf of the signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S monster petition for eighty-cent gas, delivered a masterly argument yesterday afternoon in favor of his clients. Also Robert M. Morse, for the gas companies, and Felix Reckemann for the town of Brookline, also summed up their respective sides of the case.

No decision will be rendered until after the conclusion of the hearing on the petition of the proposed Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

Wants to Be Let Alone.

Mr. Morse, representing the companies petitioned against, delivered his address first. His remarks were almost wholly those of the entire gas situation in Boston. That the present government of the gas companies would prefer all in the power to clear up all gas difficulties and give cheaper gas to the consumers seemed to be the theme of his argument. He said that, in fact, the company was now prohibited to show what it could do in this regard, and should be left to do what it pleased to do so.

Mr. Reckemann made a strong argument in behalf of the citizens of Brookline. He said that Mr. Addicks's own figures had shown that the cost of manufacturing gas in Brookline was, at the most, seventy-six cents per thousand feet.

"This would amount in a year to net profits of $283,717, based on the sales of last year," he said. "But as I suppose the cost in Brookline is only 61.5 per thousand feet, there would be a net profit of $352,400 per year to this company alone.

"According to Mr. Addicks, the company is earning six per cent. on $4,728,618, according to us, the company is earning six per cent. on $5,574,856. If that is not too much then I have no conception of how large, according to the theory of fair valuation, then I have. However, the court must leave you to take such steps as you see fit toward an equitable adjustment of the situation."

Given Close Attention.

Mr. Auerbach's argument was listened to with the closest attention by the commissioners, counsel and a large number of spectators who had gathered to hear it. He said:

"In the trial of this question I have not been deterred, nor have my clients been restricted by any political exigencies which have temporarily swayed the course of the learned counsel for the Mayor of the city of Boston. Neither is nor my clients, the consumers, have any political axes to grind, and such steps as have been taken in this case have been with the sole and single purpose that justice required the gas companies of Boston to reduce the price of gas, thereby to private consumers, and it has been of equal weight to us to impress upon your board that the Brookline company, with its provable most economical management, can produce the cost of its product, as well as the Dorchester, Boston, Roxbury, and that the rights of the petitioners are the same for all the consumers of gas, as part of the city, served by these companies, alike.

"I have presented to you the evidence of Professor Bemis, who has been for many years of the United States, in so many leading cases, upon questions of public utility costs as an expert, as well as before this board in the two most important cases that have ever been tried that it hardly needs any comment upon how say anything as to his capability and competency. Even the learned counsel for the gas companies has adopted Professor Bemis' figures and data and relies upon the cost of manufacture and production of gas as true, and has adopted many of his conclusions and opinions.

Professor Bemis No Partisan.

"The fairness in Professor Bemis's evidence is quite manifest. It has not been partisan, and in many cases he has given full credit to the gas companies for various phases of their work, upon which they are entitled to credit, and it would, therefore, seem that his general conclusions are entitled to weight, as those of a man fully understanding the subject and free from affect fairness.

"Before entering into my detailed examination of the evidence, I desire to call attention to something which has been said during the course of these hearings as to whether these companies should be treated separately, with separate capitalization, separate stockholders and separate costs, or whether they should be treated, having as in effect a common owner ship, as one homogeneous whole.

"In either case I feel that the petitioners have proved a proper case for the reduction of the price of gas, whether all of the companies be treated as one or whether the manufacturing companies, supplying private consumers, be treated separately. It is simply a question of whether this commission will seize the window and not the substance, and whether, if by treating the companies separately, they shall be allowed to evade any of the laws of the Commonwealth, or any of the orders of this Board, and whether the commission will seize upon technicalities as affecting the rights of the whole community as to a proper regulation and cost of the gas supply to the citizens of the Metropolitan district. A common ownership makes these companies one common and undivided duty to the community, I have taken these companies separately, as to costs, and will summarize what their own admissions show.

Two Plants In Use.

"Out of these eight companies there are practically but two manufacturing plants in existence, and although one of these is any reasonable comparison to the needs of the citizens of Boston. Namely, the Beverly gas plant and the Commercial Point plant of the Boston Company.

"Both of these plants are fairly well equipped; have a large generating capacity which, because no more pressed hitherto proved insufficient for the needs of the consumers and has been supplemented by the coke works at Everett; and the above emergency plants.

"It is testified to by the companies' own engineers that the plant of the Brookline company has not been running for one year and that during that time the engine, superintendent, foreman, and, as the engineer expressed it, 'all of the high priced men have been kept and paid.' The North End plant, that antiquated plant, upon whose only use is to produce high-priced gas, and which Mr. Addicks testified in the witness of supernatural knowledge of the gas business, is of such construction, at bearings, at trials, and other investigations that these companies seemed to have been subject to for a series of years, says in an obsolete structure, is of such a thing. It would seem that, even according to the evidence of the companies' own witness, it has not been necessary since the addition to the plants at Commercial Point. That manufactory is capable of generating 8,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, capable of distributing certainly 7,000,000, and through the will of its owners produces 4,000,000 or less daily on an average.

"These well managed companies are paying $6,000 per year to three officers, one of whom is not a resident in the city and

Form Municipal Ownership League, Says Prof. Parsons

"THE fact that there is in Boston to-day a great newspaper like HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN, a paper pledged heart and hand to fight for the introduction of municipal ownership of public utilities, such as gas, electric lighting and street railways, makes the time ripe for beginning such a campaign for municipal ownership as Boston, or any other city in the United States, has never enjoyed.

"A municipal ownership league should be organized. Back of this league should be a great fund to pay for the constant and permanent distribution of literature.

"The over-capitalization of the gas companies is three times as great as that of gas companies in any other city in the United States. It is the most outrageous municipal act in our history.

"A permanent agitation, such as would be assured by a municipal ownership league, a distribution of literature from house to house, the meetings and, outside of all the leadership of HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN—all these things would create an enthusiasm that would never end until municipal ownership was obtained."—Statement of Professor Frank Parsons, one of the most eminent authorities on municipal ownership.

apparently whose only consultation consists in offering a repetition of the evidence which has been given during these years before courts, committees and other bodies trying to discover the mystery and reanding the Boston Gas Companies.

Would Loss Positions.

"With what have the testimony of these petitioners been met? With this, and this alone:

"That the respondents have produced the managers and engineers of their several plants, who have stated fairly and frankly that they are not experts in matters of the science, and that under no possible conditions could they be expected to say that their superiors have brought home to them any knowledge by which the price of gas could possibly be reduced. These are the same gentlemen who told the commission that they did not see how the plants by which they are managed could possibly be abolished.

"Even though the evidence was that one plant had not run for several years, expert for a day or a week, and that they had been dried up since these hearings started, I think it would be too much to expect of poor fallible human nature to expect these employees to abolish their own positions, and that the community could hardly have expected that these engineers would tell this commission that the price of gas was too high and that it could be reduced.

"What else have they offered as meeting the petitioners' evidence? They have taken the figures of Professor Bemis as correct, regarding the income of the companies, and by showing how much of their earnings would be applied to a dividend larger than they ought to have earned, have called the rest a surplus, out of which they say should come depreciation, leaving out a few thousand dollars to be applied in no particular way.

Duty of Commission.

"It really works out very neatly, and would be of weight except for one things. One is, if this commission does what the community is coming to believe to be its duty and what would be a fair and just rate upon the stock of the public utilities in their charge, and, second, if the allowance that they now make for depreciation had been the custom of the companies and was proper in view of their past record and to-day's demands, there would possibly have been of use in showing that the price of gas was at present too high.

"It hardly seems reasonable that these companies can expect this board to take as evidence that the plants of the Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Dorchester companies, which have practically nothing but pipe in the ground, should have a depreciation charge of five cents per thousand feet. The decision of this case is not the question as it appears to these petitioners have been made property for other purposes by its finding or separately as to whether it considers a fair return on the capital invested, whether the price of gas ought to such as to pay interest on the bonds of the alleged borrowings of the companies and what is a fair charge for depreciation for the several kinds of plants, manufacturing, non-manufacturing, and for those that have long since charged off the entire cost of the plant.

"The petitioners' claim that six per cent. is a fair, just and reasonable allowance for stock in a gas company, or any other public utility, to earn and pay to its stockholders, after paying interest on proper indebtedness and after reserving such sums for maintenance and depreciation as the proper authorities consider wise, that the legal rate and is more, by far, than is paid upon securities of all kinds, some of which are now selling at a large premium.

"Many of the largest companies in the United States, though it is true that some of them have a much watered capitalization, only pay six per cent., such as the Lawrence Gas Company, the Peoples' Gas Company, of Chicago; the Toronto Gas Company, the Cleveland Gas Company and many others, both in and out of the State.

Six Per Cent. Enough.

"It is enough, and the price of gas should be reduced in this case, for these petitioners, to such a rate as will pay six per cent. upon the capital invested, proper indebtedness, and reserve a proper depreciation. A glance at the list of stocks on the exchange shows that the ordinary four per cent. stock sells at slightly over $100 a share, and the five per cent. stock between $100 and $125. And it would seem that six per cent. in dividends would make the stock, being secured by a monopoly, and having no risk, worth at least $125 a share, and be it worth more or less, the companies are only entitled to earn a dividend upon money paid into the business, necessary for the manufacturing and distributing of gas and not such a return upon the premium that the stock bears, which money premium arises from the money that the consumer has paid in, more than he should have been forced to do.

"Anything above six per cent dividends ought to be given to the consumer in the form of a reduction in price. That would hold the scales evenly between the companies and the public. A fair price to one and a fair dividend to the other.

"I have shown to the commission that the Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Brookline and Boston companies can not give a fifty cents, and that not one of the companies but what could, at that price, pay in an case less than six and one-half per cent. and many of them seven and eight. It is true that these figures require some reduction in the leakage; they require some reduction in salaries, and that large, prosperous companies should not pay small salaries, and that small, but large, companies, supplying poorer sections of the city, should no longer pay high salaries to officials. There must be a change in the methods of selling to one company gas at twice the price that it is sold to another company, when all are owned by the same owners. These dividends are admitted by Mr. Addicks in his tabulation.

"There must be a change in the wealthy section of the city getting gas at one-half the price that the poorer section gets it. A reasonable management of salaries and of general administrative expenses must no longer permit such bookkeeping that certain companies can pay ten per cent and other companies, owned by the same men, using gas from the same sources, can pay nothing.

No Economy in Consolidation.

If these petitioners have not shown this board that the price of gas can be reduced in Boston, it is hard to see what state of facts can ever cause a reduction in price in this city. In Mr. Addicks's own testimony larger reductions could be made by the complainant.

"The president of these companies himself admits that he sees few economies that can be made by a consolidation, even

BABSON ARGUES AT GAS HEARING

Continued from First Page.

a $7,000 treasurer and three consulting engineers at $6,000," he said. "So it goes with other expenses. From the revelations of these companies a large saving could be made in the leakage; they require some reduction in salaries, and that large, prosperous companies should not pay small salaries, and that small, but large, companies, supplying poorer sections of the city, should no longer pay high salaries to officials. There must be a change in the methods of selling to one company gas at twice the price that it is sold to another company, when all are owned by the same owners. These dividends are admitted by Mr. Addicks in his tabulation.

Quotes Governor Wolcott.

"We ask nothing that will interfere with vested rights, and I cannot close these remarks any more fittingly than by saying, not a Socialist, but our late and honored Governor Wolcott, who said, in his veto message to the Legislature of the first Pipe Line charter, what this board might consider the weight in deciding this question.

"Page 702, Acts of 1896. 'It's far more important that the citizens of Massachusetts should have gas for illuminating and fuel purposes at the cheapest possible price than that the investments of shareholders in gas companies should be protected. Any measure in the interest of cheap gas is for the highest possible public benefit, and other considerations must yield to the paramount claim claimed to be public. Private interests cannot stand against the welfare of the community."

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"The president of these companies himself admits that he sees few economies that can be made by a consolidation, even

Can Sell at 80 Cents.

"The Boston company can do it. It is true that they ought not to run the North End plant, and the Commercial Point plant should be run nearer its complete capacity, and the operating expenses made uniform to what other companies of similar size have found reasonable and proper. It is claimed by the petitioners that the Jamaica Plain company can sell gas at eighty cents and fulfill all the conditions as required by the respondents' figures as to their plant, and not be by constitutional law. Dorchester can do the same. Roxbury and South Boston can do the same. The apparent difficulty with these companies at present is only paying the extortionate price for gas that they are at present paying from the fact that the president of one of the companies sells the plant and the operating expenses of companies, at twice what he sells it to others and at what is far from reasonable

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As Thomas W. Lawson, President of the Trinity Copper Company, yesterday issued the following public statement, we, a self-appointed committee of Trinity stockholders, herewith take the liberty of publishing the same.

STEPHEN WILLCUTT
C. P. WHITE
H. J. LYONS

TO HOLDERS OF TRINITY

As president and principal owner of Trinity, I know some things, very good things, this morning that make me want to buy Trinity at anything like present prices. I am, therefore, going to buy and in big quantities, if the stock is for sale. My friends who believe in me and what I say will do the same. Those who do not can sell. As I am trying all I know how to knock out the old methods of doing stock business, that is, the way where insiders skim the cream and let the public have the water and chalk, I issue this to try to live up to what I am preaching. Those who take me literally I believe will make money.

I would tell holders of Trinity just what I know and let them judge for themselves, but if I do now I will not be doing my duty to the company itself, and important, very important matters might miscarry.

Let the public bear in mind: When Trinity sells at 40 or 50, if it does—and make no mistake, I am not issuing this to whet the public's appetite, but simply to deal literally with this matter—when, I say, Trinity sells at 40, 50 or 60, don't say I, as an insider, took any advantage of my information to secure the stock of other less fortunate holders.

On the other hand, don't jump at the conclusion that it is finding money to buy Trinity. Nothing is sure in stocks, but all can rely upon this: If what is being attempted goes through, Trinity will be cheap at 50; but if it does not go through, Trinity is now and always has been since the company was organized worth over 25.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

January 31, 1905.

LAUDS AMERICAN'S BATTLE FOR PEOPLE

"The fact that there is in Boston to-day a great newspaper like Hearst's BOSTON AMERICAN, pledged heart and hand to fight for the introduction of municipal ownership of public utilities—gas, electric lighting and street railways—makes the time ripe for beginning such a campaign for municipal ownership as Boston, nor any other city in the United States, has never enjoyed.

This was the concluding statement of a remarkable interview given to-day by Professor Frank Parsons, one of the most famous exponents of municipal ownership in the United States. Professor Parsons, who was formerly a member of the faculty of Boston University, is now spending his whole time investigating cities both in this country and in Europe for the purpose of gathering data on the subject of municipal ownership. Professor Parsons has been active for every kind of reform in Boston during the past decade for municipal ownership.

Ultimate Remedy for Evils.

"Every movement for municipal ownership in this city has failed because there was nothing permanent about it," Professor Parsons said. "Public interest has been aroused by the most startling facts and by the distribution of literature. Suddenly the newspapers would cease to say anything of the evils of the monopoly; the public, hearing nothing about it, would forget what had been said at the mass meetings, and soon the whole movement would die.

"There are thousands of people in Greater Boston who believe that municipal ownership is the ultimate remedy for the evils which attend the private ownership of public utilities. It remains only to organize the permanent interest of these people.

"A municipal ownership league should be organized. Back of our leading citizens like Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Thomas Wentworth Higginson and others have belonged to such leagues here. Back of this league should be a great fund to pay for the constant and permanent distribution of literature. The effectiveness of pamphlets was demonstrated when the attempt to put surface cars through Vermont street was defeated. Pamphlets did it.

Gas Capitalization Outrageous.

"The BOSTON AMERICAN, to keep the public interested aroused, took to starting the movement and to keep it from flagging. It is not a mere matter of news with this paper. It is a matter of heart and soul. The presence of this paper will be our greatest aid.

"I feel confident that this movement would in a whirlwind one. The need is certainly there. The over-capitalization of the gas companies is three times as great as that of gas companies in any other city in the United States. It is the most outrageous municipal act in our history.

The price charged for the product is exorbitant for the kind. A fair profit could be made at eighty cents per thousand feet and perhaps bring it to the same. A committee of the Boston City Council a few years ago found that 37½ per cent. preferred stock, declared that $75 a year was a fair salary for the president of the company charged to-day is near $120. The over-capitalization of the Boston Elevated railway company is too flagrant to need discussion.

Municipal Ownership Needed.

"Municipal ownership would remove all these evils. The people know this. But they need to be educated. A permanent agitation, such as would be assured by a municipal ownership league, a distribution of literature from house to house, mass meetings and, great out of all, the leadership of Hearst's BOSTON AMERICAN, all these things would create an enthusiasm that would never end till municipal ownership was obtained. The time is ripe."

GRATEFUL TO CUTICURA

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Raw and Scaly Humour, Itching Day and Night.

SUFFERED FOR MONTHS

"I wish you would publish this letter so that others suffering as I did may be helped. For months awful sores covered my face and neck, scabs forming, itching terribly day and night, breaking open, and running blood and matter. I had tried many remedies, but was growing worse, when I started with Cuticura. The first application gave me instant relief, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely cured. (signed) Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N.Y."

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

A CURE FOR ALL

Not a Patent Cure-all, Nor a Modern Miracle, but Simply a Rational Cure for Dyspepsia

In these days of humbuggery and deception, the manufacturers of patent medicines, as a rule, seem to forget that their medicines will not sell unless they claim that it will cure every disease under the sun. And they never think of leaving out dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They are sure to claim that their nostrum is absolutely certain to cure every kind of dyspepsia, back no further than the first of these absurd claims it is refreshing to note that the proprietors of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have carefully refrained from making any undue claims or false representations regarding the merits of this most excellent remedy for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They make but one claim for it, and that is, that for indigestion and all stomach troubles Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a radical cure. They go no further than this, and any man or woman suffering from indigestion, chronic or nervous dyspepsia, who will give the remedy a trial will find that nothing is claimed for it that the facts will not fully sustain.

It is a modern discovery, composed of harmless vegetable ingredients acceptable to the weakest or most delicate stomach. Its great success is due to the fact that the medicinal properties are such that it will digest whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. It rests the overworked organ and replenishes the body, the blood, the nerves, creating a healthy appetite, giving refreshing sleep and the blessings which always accompany a good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

In using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets no dieting is required. Simply eat plenty of wholesome food and take those Tablets at each meal, thus assisting and resting the stomach, which rapidly regains its proper vigorous power, when the Tablets will be no longer required.

Nervous Dyspepsia is simply a condition in which a portion or portions of the nervous system are not properly nourished. Good digestion means a healthy nervous system and every organ in the body.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at 50 cts. per package.

Dr. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Will Cure the Following Symptoms:

Pains in the side, back, under the shoulderblade, smothering sensations, palpitation of the heart, a tired feeling in the morning, a poor appetite, coated tongue, blotches and pimples. 50 days' treatment 25c. All druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

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LAWRENCE MCCARTY, Lessee and Mgr.
High Class Attractions at Fair Prices.
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MATINEE TODAY
A BIG HIT
That's what we face needs, smiles."
Mrs. Wiggs

It is quite a treat and comfort and a pleasure to laugh and cry and feel sympathetic that has been aroused

MRS. WIGGS
—OF THE—
CABBAGE PATCH
With Lewis Mace, Alice Hayes, Mr. Stockdale and Miss Cowell in the Cast of Characters. Prices: MATINEE, 25c to $1.00. EVENING, 25c to $1.50. Next Week—Mr. and Mrs. Kidder.
Laugh and Mrs. Wiggs laughs with you. Weep and you weep alone.
MATINEES WED. and SAT.

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VAUDEVILLE
SPOOK MINSTRELS
The latest and most interesting novelty ever seen in America.
ARAB ACROBATS
Unequaled comedy contortionists, ever seen in America.
Emmett Devoy & Co., Mary Norman, Cressy & Dayne, Harry Gilfoil, Hoffman & Clark, Gracella Rossi and Hoffman, Clara Thropp, Rossi and Flavelle, Kinodrome, Latest Motion Pictures.
Admission 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Best Seats at 2 P. M.
15—Great Specialties—15

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LAST FIVE TIMES
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Majestic THEATRE Mats. Wed. Sat.
Matinee Today at 2
ODD FELLOWS'
This Eve NIGHT This Eve
WrightLorimer
And His Own Company of 100 in
Shepherd King
Tonight
78th Performance

MUSIC HALL
Tues. Only, 2 and 8. Every Seat Reserved.
YOU WILL MARVEL AT THE
Dekoe Trio
World's Only Table Head Balancers.

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE
ISAAC B. RICH, Proprietor and Manager
Evenings at 8. Mat. Matinees Saturday at 2
Charles Frohman Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Her Latest Success
"SUNDAY"
By Thomas Raceward
Austin & Stone's Museum
Scollay Sq. Admission 10c
KRAO, the Missing Link
MYSLIK'S TYROLEANS
Host of Other Attractions
Change Bills Daily
Stage Shows nearly every hour from 10 to 10 by two separate companies.

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE
Tel. Tre. 6.
Daily 2 and 8 P. M.
Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
SAG HARBOR
Next Week—Held by the Enemy.

ATLANTIC CITY
Smoking Allowed
BELLES
AT THE
COLUMBIA
Daily Mats. 10, 25
Evgs 10, 20, 25, 35, 50
Tel. 36 Tremt.

PALACE
HIGH ROLLER BURLESQUERS
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2268 HAYMARKET.

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
Last Matinee Today
Every Evening at 8.
THE FORBIDDEN MARRIAGE
Any Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"The Girl From Rubber."

HOWARD 1 to 11 P. M.
Sample Rail Outfit Free. Ice Skating Starting Daily. Ice Skating Parties Every Evening. Dancing. Lunches and Parties. Salted Peanuts and other delicacies. Large assortment of Souvenirs suitable for Valentine's Day. A Fun Palace. Don't miss seeing "Mary Wise," in 10 ft.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE
Bargain Mat. TO-DAY 25—50
VOCALLY AND ORCHESTRALLY A DELIGHT.—Boston Globe.
W. P. CULLEN Presents for First Time Here
Pixley & Luders' Greatest
BURGOMASTER
With Oscar L. Figman
AND UNITED ORCHESTRA
Evgs. 25c to $1—Sat. Mat., 25c to 75c.
Every Sunday Night, 25c—50c, Concert

COLONIAL THEATRE
C. Frohman, Manager. Lessee & Mgr.
LAST WEEK
Charles B. Dillingham Presents
LULU GLASER
In Her New Comic Opera Success
"A MADCAP PRINCESS"
Evgs. at 8. Saturday Matinee Only at 2
Regular Prices. Seats Now Selling.
1.50, 1.00, .75, .50, .25. All Seats Reserved.
Mon., Feb. 6—Mme. Yaw. Eaterphan in "Lady."

PARK THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs
LAST 4 NIGHTS AT 8:15
LOUIS MANN
IN THE NEW COMEDY.
THE SECOND FIDDLE
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. Prices 1.50, 1, .75, .50, .25
NEXT WEEK ANNIE RUSSELL in Brother Jacques

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MATINEE TO-MORROW
Mats. Tues. Thurs. Sat. at 2.
Joe Welch in "Cohen's Luck"
Evgs. Orch. .50c, .75c. Bals. $1. Mats. Orch. .25c, .50c. Bals. Special prices, Wed., 50c. .75c. Sat. .25c, .50c.
Next Week—Patrice in "Driven from Home."

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1905.

FACTS ABOUT CIRCULATION

The Boston Globe, in a circulation statement printed to-day, says, among other things, that its Sunday circulation is the largest of any newspaper published in the United States, except in New York city. We think that the Boston Globe is conscientious in making this statement, not possibly being aware that the Sunday circulation of Hearst's Chicago American is 629,000.

The Globe also makes a mistake in stating that its Sunday circulation is 100,000 more than any other Boston newspaper. This error, we think, is also unintentional, and possibly due to the neglect of the BOSTON AMERICAN to print its Sunday circulation figures, which are something over 240,000, the figures fixed by the Boston Herald in its statement last Sunday. We feel sure that our good friend, General Taylor, will be glad to know these facts.

The New Esch-Townsend Bill, The Davey-Williams Bill and the Hearst Bill

ON January 16 Congressmen Esch and Townsend introduced separate bills to regulate railroads and give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix rates.

The two bills were Monday consolidated and offered as one bill. This bill is now indorsed by the majority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and may be regarded as the Administration measure.

The two separate bills followed in their main features the provisions of the bill introduced by Congressman Hearst on March 11, 1901.

The Hearst bill gave the Commission power to fix rates and created a Court of Commerce to which appeal could be taken from the acts of the Commission. The Esch-Townsend bill created a similar court and called it a Court of Transportation.

In a hearing before the Commerce Committee Congressman Hearst showed that neither the Esch nor the Townsend bill was a complete measure in itself. One bill created the Transportation Court. The other bill provided for transactions before the court, but did not create the court.

The two bills, now consolidated as a combined measure, more nearly reach the Hearst bill than any other measure offered.

The consolidated bill does not remove the present Commission, but adds two more to its number. The Hearst bill did not change the present Commission.

The new bill creates a Court of Transportation of five. This court is made up from the Circuit bench, and the appointment is made by the President. The Hearst bill was the first measure providing for the creation of a special court.

This new bill is good so far as it goes. It DOES give the Commission the rate-making power, and by the creation of the special court it DOES TEND to hasten a final disposition of cases. These were vital features of the Hearst bill.

But there are features in the Hearst bill which if inserted in the Administration bill would make it more effective and of greater immediate benefit to the shipper, the producer and the consumer.

The Hearst bill gave a right of appeal to the Supreme Court ONLY IN CASES WHERE A CONSTITUTIONAL question is raised, and then only by special permission of either the Commerce Court or the Supreme Court. The new Esch-Townsend bill gives the right of appeal IN ALL CASES.

The Hearst bill put ratings and rates of the Commission into effect AT ONCE and holds them in effect until overturned by a court. In the event of appeal the Esch-Townsend consolidated bill STAYS the rate or regulation made by the Commission. This makes the rate for the shipper an UNCERTAINTY, and neither he, the producer nor the consumer can get any immediate benefit from it. If a rate is in dispute the small shipper, the producer and consumer would have to pay the amount contended for by the adversary, and all might be out of business before the suit would be ended.

The Hearst bill controlled water rates, private car lines (Beef Trust and other private car users), THIS BILL DOES NOT.

Mr. Ferguson testified Monday that a private car line makes $72,000 a day, and Armour can sell goods at less than cost to bankrupt a competitor and make a profit out of his private cars. When the competitor is bankrupt then Armour raises prices and gets a double profit.

The Hearst bill fixes a penalty for failure to provide cars and deliver freight promptly. The consolidated Esch bill does not. HERE IS WHERE THE COAL TRUST PUT INDEPENDENT OPERATORS OUT OF BUSINESS.

But if the new Esch-Townsend bill is far from an effective measure, the Davey-Williams measure is weak, ineffective, and without remedies for the abuses that have cursed the shippers, railroads combined, and in conjunction with Trusts begin a general system of robbery.

Under the Davey-Williams measure there is no provision for stopping the private car robbery. Armour's lines and others could still bankrupt competitors and hold the meat, fruit, produce and other perishable freight business in their grasp as they now do.

Under it railroads can give cars to favored shippers and refuse cars to other shippers. Here is where the Coal Trust gets in its robbing work.

The Davey-Williams bill does not prevent rates from being changed without due notice. This is now a favorite method of railroads to give one shipper an advantage over a competitor.

Under the Davey-Williams bill there is no provision for control of terminal lines, and there is where the Trusts do an enormous business of robbery in great cities. See the Illinois Steel case, where as much is charged on seven miles' haul as is ordinarily charged for a three-hundred-mile haul.

The bill does not give the Commission the right to initiate reforms or start to remedy an abuse unless complaint is made.

The legal procedure under the Davey-Williams bill would be long drawn out, and in this the small shipper is in a state of uncertainty as to future transactions.

When the bill's author finished it the English language lay down and wept, for it was sorely abused. "That no proceeding by any court taking jurisdiction shall consider any testimony except such as is contained in the record" is the last sentence of this remarkable measure. Just what that means, no man can tell; possibly the author meant to give it Hebelhest style, but if he did, he mistook a Katzenjammer for Heselberg and let it go at that.

The railroads must be regulated for the benefit of the producers, small shippers and consumers. That is what the people demand, and unless their demand is granted there will be a day of reckoning.

The Democratic platform demanded full relief. The President, reading the signs of the time, has put forward as his own the Democratic demands. Will Democratic members of Congress carry out the orders of the party in convention or will they shuffle and dodge?

The people are aroused to the importance of this question, and they cannot be fooled by legislation that is spineless, nor will they be satisfied unless there is a law on the books that gives the individual the same right as the corporation and does away with robbery that goes on under the name

RAILROAD TRUST

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"His Fight With the People Is On, and He Has Plenty of Handlers in His Corner"

MR. E. Z. ANSWERS A TELEGRAM.

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1. STRANGER (rushing in)—Mr. E. Z. Mark? I am the telegraph operator in the office around the corner. All our boys are out, and as this looked very important I just brought it around myself to save delay.

MR. E. Z.—Very kind of you, I'm sure. Thank you.

2. MR. E. Z. (reading)—Kindly send me at once, by the steamer Leap, up to the auction rooms, one hundred dollars; have bought great bargains in antique furniture. Will not deliver goods without I pay cash—Mrs. E. Z. Mark. H'm! Mary buying bargains again, eh?

3. MR. E. Z. (after placing one hundred dollars in an envelope, sealing and addressing it)—Young man, send one of your boys with this up to this address, and tell him to be careful.

STRANGER — All O. K. sir. The telegraph company is responsible after it gets into our hands. I'll rush this through at once.

4. MRS. MARK—Why, of course I didn't telegraph you! Wasn't over an auction room! E. Z., you've been bunco'ed! That was telegraph operator! He was a sharper who has gone into a telegraph office, written that message himself and brought it to you. E. Z., you're been done again.

NOW, WHAT D'YE THINK OF THAT?

Copyright, 1905, by American Journal-Examiner.

"I'm very glad I never was A Dinosaur," said Ruth.

"Because I'd hate to be extinct, And that's the honest truth.

They would exhibit me, no doubt. And every one would stare.

They'd call me prehistoric, too, And that I could not bear."

Opinions on Hanging of Mrs. Mary Rogers

STATE OF VERMONT, WINDSOR CO., ss.

Admit J. Frank Davis

TO EXECUTION OF

MARY M. ROGERS,

State Prison, Windsor, - Feb. 3, 1905.

Between 1 and 2 P. M.

HENRY H. PECK,
Sheriff Windsor Co.

Invitation to Hanging of Mrs. Rogers

URGES CHARITY IN CASE OF MRS. ROGERS

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I cannot bear to hear those grand old mountains, which have stood for centuries as monuments of peace and protection for the people of Vermont, echo back the sound of the hangman's hammer. I cannot bear to have that soil with its flowering fields stained with the blood of a woman going to her death through a man-made law and a man-made gallows. You dignitaries of the law, who for conspicuity and revenge stood in your legislative halls and condemned to death a feeble-minded woman, tell us—if you can what possible harm can come from this woman being allowed to live and work and read and learn, and possible become a better woman through these agencies? Is it not through these agencies that our society, our States and our people have become the grandest nation on earth? I believe, if the Governor does not interfere to prevent this brutal crime, other intelligent minds and human hearts will find some way to save this woman from a fate that only the dark ages should tolerate.

Is it a fact that the State can punish crime but cannot prevent it? Is it a fact that the State can legalize murder but can not prevent the making of murderers? Could we go back and study the environment of Mary Rogers, I believe we would find that figure was the influence that paralyzed the brain and stultified the soul and made this woman the criminal we find her to-day. In Heaven's name let us have charity.

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Though they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all.

Boston. SUSAN S. PROCTOR.

URGES ALL WOMEN TO WRITE GOV. BELL

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Through the columns of your interesting paper I appeal to the women of the entire land, Mary A. Rogers is now under sentence of death in Vermont, the execution to take place February 3. There is not a moment to be lost in endeavoring to save her from the gallows. An appeal from a million women should turn the human heart were it of stone.

In New York Marla Barberi, who slashed the throat of him she called her traitor lover, did not pay the death penalty. Let the pens of women be seven fold mightier than the sword. Work with Mrs. Blake, of New York, and Mrs. Hickenmeyer, of Connecticut, that these two noble women may glorify with us all our Divine Master, who said to the woman to sin, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

ELIZABETH C. PAY ORDWAY.

Fairhaven, Mass.

"HANGING RELIC OF BARBARISM"

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Much has been said recently regarding the proposed hanging of Mrs. Rogers. An observing person can not but notice the increasing disapproval of the public for capital punishment. In drawing a jury this is evident. Many are excused. In murder trials, on that account, and many who are not conscious of their objection to the time honored statute, have, nevertheless, a deep-seated objection to it, and is shown by the numerous acquittals of guilty wretches who would otherwise be subjected to capital punishment.

As we read the history of early times, in all countries, we shudder at the whole-sale executions of political and religious offenders. We generally admit that it was barbarous. The day will surely come—let us hope it is not far hence—when the American people will wonderingly look back on the present day and age with the legalized hangings and pronounce such a method as one of the last relics of barbarism.

The argument usually advanced by the shameless advocates of capital punishment is one that in every case exhibits their ignorance of human nature.

They say, "It tends to decrease the crime of murder." This is not only contrary to reason, but history itself will show that violence begets violence.

Moreover, it is to be doubted if familiarity with the executioner's deck would have a moral or restraining effect greater than would the study of more peaceful methods. It is impossible for the deliberate, calculated mind of the murderer there enters any thought of the possible consequence. Some of the worst of them have been fine believers in the capital punishment of others, but it did not stay them. Negroes have witnessed the hanging of the slayers of assassins, and later committed a similar crime and received the same penalty.

The strongest force a man must contend with in his own conscience. If that can not hold him, fear of the law never will. Keep the murderer and the one principled have this force to meet unless the mind is perverted, in which case the sight of the gallows will not trouble them, for they are "keyed up" to it in reality.

Is it not more often a spirit of revenge, than one of justice, that hungers capital punishment? Respectfully,

West Troy. ROY C. SMITH.

"LET THE LAW TAKE ITS COURSE"

Editor BOSTO. AMERICAS:

I do not wonder why the women of Vermont have spent the night before the hanging of Mrs. Rogers. The women of this State are trying to free her simply because she is a woman. If a man had committed such a brutal murder you would not hear of any protest from women. A man would have no chance of life. The law reads: "She shall hang by the neck till dead," and let the law takes its course.

Furthermore, there are some ministers of the Gospel who say that capital punishment is not according to the Bible's teaching. God's word declares that whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed, God also tells us what he will do with those who take anything away from his book. A CONSTANT READER.

East Attleboro.

WHAT IS CIVILIZATION ACCOMPLISHING, IF IT FOSTERS ONLY WAR?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Is civilization promotive of war or peace? We boast of progress, of the triumphs of science, of the triumphs which strike some minds as miracles, and the predominant application is how to be used in the art of war, how to kill with the greatest celerity, how to gain quickest that which does not belong to us.

All these things may be among the dispensations of Providence, but they do not seem to harmonize with the admiration for peace on earth and good will to men. They are insoluble. How to fight is the question of the time in all civilized countries. The millennium may some time, but it does not seem at hand. DANIEL MULLEN.

Jamaica Plain.

COULD MARY ROGERS DO FURTHER HARM BEHIND PRISON BARS?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Mary Rogers has been convicted of murder in the first degree. They say beyond a reasonable doubt. Did the "twelve good men and true" know of the peculiar condition she was in at the time she committed the crime?

Did they know the true story of her life? Her prenatal conditions certainly did not tend to bestow upon a child an intelligent intellect. Apparently the Vermont women and the Legislature in the case of Mary Rogers. As to their action in inviting a to be a favored few to witness the hanging, I fail to comprehend how they can make decide as to whether capital punishment should be abolished. The hanging will be a matter to the State of Vermont, and Mary Rogers is behind prison bars for life can harm no one else and will have time to atone to the Maker for her crimes committed.

Charlestown. E. M. ROONEY.

IS THE DEPUTY WHO HANGS MARY ROGERS MORALLY GUILTY?

Editor of BOSTON AMERICAN:

Was one understand the nature of a man who boasts of the murder by law of eight persons and anticipates making it nine? The truth is, if a reprieve does not prevent, who says he will not be guilty of performing the deed and that he really is a kind-hearted man? He certainly must possess a very elastic conscience.

In comparison we would hold up Jack Toppan, who plead guilty to over victims, and who received no compensation for her murders, and upon whom the community looks with horror.

What is the difference between these two persons? one is sane and is paid to take a life; the other is insane and has no motive. Which the greater sinner?

Sheriff Peck is deserving of a great deal of respect when he asserts that during his official career he has never been a witness to such an inhuman scene as a hanging.

Long live the BOSTON AMERICAN, which is educating the people to be humane, in which they could insert their protest against the cruel law. Are we all of the men and women of our old Bay State to be content to not far hence—when they raise their voices against such a relic of barbarism.

Brighton. HATTIE V. GARDNER.

CHRISTIANS—TO HANG WOMEN?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

This nation is called a Christian nation, and how often have we heard it repeated, "Christian New England." Is this true of all of it? Is Vermont a Christian State, governed by a Christian people? Are all of its churches Christian churches—follow? Are of Christ—the supply and the power, and what evidence have we that the State is full of Christian women, brought up under the teachings of Christ. "By their fruits ye shall know them." God, Christ in his sermon, Matthew 7, and in the epistles, as we read, and all the writers of things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." This seems that we should be willing to take our own medicine. Now I do not believe that there is a person of this State, Vermont or Pennsylvania who would be willing to be executed, hanged, and all the rest of it, there to kill human beings, and men and women who are glad to put them in execution, and such is a majority the two States. Men have been willing to hang women, also laws to prevent women from having any part in making the laws. If there are good laws and have in them the spirit of Christianity, I believe the hangmen will be spared from them. Do they not exist. Let us pray that the Governor of both Rogers and Mrs. Edwards, and uphold their hands in the good work they are doing.

Louis Diebler, the executioner of France, was succeeded by a Christian convert to cannibals are thought to be most terrible creatures, but the hanging of women in this twentieth century in Christian New England and in the State whose largest city is called "The City of Brotherly Love," is the most disgraceful of all. If the people of Vermont cannot save Mary Rogers, then I would say don't ring another bell to call your people to worship, and don't pray until you are filled wi'. the spirit of Christ. C. C. HORN.

Attleboro.

"NOT VENGEANCE, BUT JUSTICE"

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I have read your editorial of the 20th inst., "The Soul of the Body Are Distinct."

I believe that such utterances are doing an immense amount of good. They should be appreciated by every one of your millions of readers.

Instead of vengeance you give to every soul justice.

This is as great an improvement on as it is a departure from the "old theology."

As we very aptly illustrate, a soul in no imperfect instrument cannot do justice, is possible, and should not be held responsible for any want of proper expression, which it is impossible for it to give under such unfavorable circumstances. Neither infinite love nor justice can afford to vent its spite of punishing such a soul, whose only fault would be its failing of expression.

But as I understand your words, they also give a way to the free agency of each of us in this life. That is, if you intend your illustration of the punishable soul is the two crude instrument, "the dog," to be applied to man as well.

For we have innumerable degrees of development in men's bodies and brains, so that if we should compare the lowest with the most highly developed we would have the worse than brute on the one hand and the almost divine on the other.

The insufficiencies of the one cannot in reason be expected and surely should not be required of the other.

I am a constant reader of your very valuable paper, and in the past have read a great number of your priceless editorials, all of them intended to encourage men to develop morally and physically. E. ARPIN.

Lawrence